

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 465.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1854.

[PRICE 6d.]

WANTED, an active, steady Young Man, as an ASSISTANT in a General Country Business, in a regular family (Dissenter's). Also, a Youth as an APPRENTICE.—Apply to Messrs. WILLIAMS and SON, Williton, Somerset.

WANTED, an IMPROVER in the Drapery Business. Apply to JOHN AGATE, Draper, &c., 128, Snargate-street, Dover. Any young man wishing for further experience will find this a very desirable situation.

WANTED, in a GROCER'S SHOP, a YOUNG MAN of decided Christian principles and business habits.—Apply, J. BATEMAN, near the Temple Cray, Kent.

WANTED, a Situation as HOUSE-KEEPER, by a highly respectable Person of middle age. A house of business not objected to.—Address, O. P., Post office, High Wycombe, Bucks.

TO WOOLLEN DRAPERS and CLOTHIERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED an active and respectable YOUNG MAN, possessing a good knowledge of the above business. Also an opening for a Youth.—Apply, stating age, salary and reference, to GEORGE EDMETT, Maidstone.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a thoroughly persevering, steady, and industrious Young Man, accustomed to the London trade. A member of a Christian church preferred. If knowing the Family Trade so much the better.—Apply to JONATHAN PUCKRIDGE, 2, Duke-street, Manchester-square.

TO CHEESEMONGERS & PROVISION DEALERS.—WANTED, by a middle-aged, unmarried Man, of thorough business habits, a Situation as a SHOPMAN, or to take the Management of a Branch business. Understands both London and Country trade. The most undeniable references as to character and ability can be given.—Please address, J. J. M., 50, Bunhill-row, Finsbury, London.

TO WATCH and CLOCK MAKERS.—To be Disposed of, a BUSINESS in the above line, in a Market Town, and in the vicinity of London. Immediate possession may be had. Stock and Fixtures may be taken at a valuation.—Apply, by letter, to A. B., Nonconformist Office, London.

TO SCHOOLMASTERS.—To be disposed of, at little more than the price of school furniture, &c., a flourishing COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.—For particulars, apply to X. Y. Z., Post-office, Cardiff.

TO SCHOOL COMMITTEES.—An Experienced Teacher wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT. Can enter upon the duties of a school immediately if required. Testimonials as to efficiency, &c., and satisfactory reasons for leaving present situation can be given.—Address, A. O. Z., Nonconformist Office, Fleet-street, London.

TO FEMALE ASSISTANTS.—ROBERTS and STAPLETON are in immediate want of a FEMALE ASSISTANT, who has had some years' experience in the General Drapery Trade. A member of a Christian church preferred.—Apply, ROBERTS and STAPLETON, Drapers, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire.

A GRADUATE with honours of the University of London, residing in one of the healthiest suburbs of London, is desirous of obtaining Two Young Gentlemen to board and educate. The highest references can be given. Terms, £35 per quarter. For further particulars, address to B. A., 185, Piccadilly.

A YOUNG LADY, a member of an Independent Church, who has been engaged in Tuition, is desirous of obtaining a Situation in a Family as RESIDENT GOVERNESS. She is fully competent to instruct in the usual branches of Education with French, Music, and Singing.—Address, ZETA, Post-office, Southampton.

DRAWING ON STONE.—Easy as upon paper.—A pleasing occupation for Winter Evenings—any number of Copies may be printed from the original, at a trifling cost. Materials inexpensive.—Concise directions price 1s., by Post 14 Stamps. COTTERELL, Lithographer, 45, Nelson-square, London, and all Booksellers.

HOMŒOPATHY.—CHOLERA, its PREVENTION and TREATMENT; by J. LAURIE, M.D. Price One Penny, or 6s. per 100. Published at LEATH'S Homœopathic Pharmacies, 9, Vere-street, Oxford-street, and 5, St. Paul's-churchyard; where may be had all the Homœopathic Preparations, at 2s. each.

TESTIMONIALS by PRESENTATION having become so much the custom, and in consequence of Messrs. PUTVOYE having been frequently applied to for suitable articles, they beg to state to all those who would pay such graceful tributes to public merit or private worth, that in all cases when it is clearly shown goods are required for such a purpose, and the amount exceeds £50, they shall allow 10 per cent. from their regular marked prices. 154, Regent-street, August 23, 1854.

CHEAP BREAD.—JONES'S PATENT FLOUR is now 3d. per lb. With it families may, in a few minutes, obtain pure HOME BAKED BREAD, ROLLS, TEA CAKES, LIGHT PASTRY, PUDDINGS, &c., without yeast, and at less cost and trouble than by any other means.—Sold by all corn merchants, grocers, &c. Directions and the names, EDWARDS BROTHERS, Albion Mills, Blackfriar are on each genuine packet.

POULTRY CHAPEL, CITY.—A Public Service in RECOGNITION of the settlement of the Rev. JAMES SPENCE, M.A., as pastor of the Church assembling in this Chapel, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 4th October. The Revs. S. B. Berne, Samuel Martin, Dr. Morison, Thomas Binney, and Henry Allon are engaged to take part in the Service, which will commence at 6 o'clock.

THE OPENING SERVICES of the SURBITON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH will be held on THURSDAY, the 5th OCTOBER, when the Rev. H. ALLON, of Islington, will preach in the Morning. Divine service will commence at a Quarter past Twelve o'clock. A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at Six o'clock in the Evening, to receive the report of the undertaking, and the statement of the Treasurer. Addresses will be given by several Ministers. Trains from Waterloo-road..... 9.40 10.30 11.30 Trains from Kingston..... 8.50 9.45 Collections will be made in aid of the Building Fund. Dinner will be provided in the Vestries at Two, and Tea at Five o'clock.

THE FOUNDATION STONE of a new CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, PARK-ROAD, DULWICH (in the vicinity of the Crystal Palace), will be laid, D.V., on MONDAY, OCTOBER 2nd, at half-past three o'clock, p.m., by JOSEPH TRITTON, Esq.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held at 6 o'clock, at which S. M. PETO Esq., M.P., will preside. Several Ministers and Gentlemen will address the meeting. Tea will be provided at 5 o'clock. Tickets 1s. each, may be obtained on the ground. N.B.—The Park-road leads from Norwood Cemetery to the Allen's Head, Dulwich.

THE TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION'S SECOND CHORAL MEETING for the season 1854-5, will be held at FINSBURY CHAPEL, on TUESDAY EVENING, October 3rd. To commence at Half-past Seven. The choir will sing "Welcome Home," "The Cuckoo," by Ger. Sch., "O water for me," by J. Rogers, Bell, "Star of Peace," "The Little Church," Cologne Union in Hanover square Rooms, &c. &c. CONDUCTOR—Mr. de LASPEE.

TICKETS for the Course, Reserved Seats, 5s. each, Gallery, 2s. 6d.—Single Meeting, Reserved Seats, 1s., Gallery, 6d., may be had of Messrs. Ward and Co., or Messrs. Partridge and Oakley, Paternoster-row, Mr. Purday, music-seller, Maddox-street, Regent-street; or at the doors.

APPRENTICESHIP SOCIETY.—At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Society, held at the CONGREGATIONAL LIBRARY, Finsbury-circus, on TUESDAY, September 26th, 1854, the first Four Candidates from the subjoined list were elected to the benefit of the Institution.

	Votes.		Votes.
1. Samuel Everett.	754	5. John Summers.	233
2. Edward H. O'Neil.	573	6. Anne Davies.	217
3. George Stevens.	530	7. Claudius W. Whetter.	213
4. Cornelius Boast.	448	8. Thomas Marriott.	203
		9. Thomas Smith.	118.

EDWARD MANNERING, Chairman.
I. VALE MUMMERY, } Hon. Secs.
W. WELLS KILPIN, }

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL for the Permanent cure of those, who by Disease, Deformity, or Accident, are Hopelessly Disqualified for the Duties of Life. Instituted July 31st, 1854, at the Mansion House.

The Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR in the chair. The Board are now prepared to receive applications on behalf of cases eligible for this Charity.

The FIRST ELECTION will be arranged at the earliest possible time. Cases on payment are taken irrespective of the Elections, and may enter at any time. Information cheerfully supplied at the Office, and Subscriptions and Donations thankfully received. Office hours from 10 till 4 o'clock. ANDREW REED, Provisional Secretary. Office, 11, Poultry, September 21, 1854.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.—FACULTY OF ARTS.

The SESSION of 1854-5 will commence on FRIDAY, September 29, when an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be delivered by Professor NEWTH, M.A., at Seven o'clock, p.m.

CLASSES.
Religious Instruction.—Rev. JOHN HARRIS, D.D., Principal.
Greek and Latin Languages.—WM. SMITH, LL.D.
English Language, Logic, and Mental and Moral Philosophy.—Rev. JOHN H. GOODWIN.
Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.—Rev. S. NEWTH, M.A.
Chemistry.—EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
Natural History, (including Anatomy, Physiology, Botany, and Geology).—EDWIN LANKESTER, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.
German Language.—Rev. MAURICE NENNER.
French Language.—Rev. G. G. DAUGARS.

The Classes are open to Lay Students above fifteen years of age, upon payment of very moderate fees. The College is empowered by Royal Warrant to issue the necessary Certificates to Candidates for degrees in Arts and Laws in the University of London; and courses of Instruction are arranged expressly with a view to the Matriculation and B.A. Examinations respectively.

An extensive Library and a Chemical Laboratory are attached to the College, and a Geological Museum is in process of formation. Board and Lodging may be obtained upon reasonable terms, in houses approved by the Council.

The Sessional Prospectus, and other necessary information, may be obtained from the SECRETARY, at the College, New Finchley-road, St. John's Wood.

JOHN HARRIS, D.D., Principal.
WILLIAM FARRER, LL.B., Secretary.

CLASSICAL and COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ST. ALBAN'S, HERTS. Conducted by Rev. W. MILNE, M.A. A Prospectus, with terms and references to Congregational Ministers and others, will be forwarded on application. St. Albans, 20th September, 1854.

CARLTON-HILL, GROSVENOR-HOUSE, BARTHOLOMEW-ROAD, UPPER HOLLOWAY.—MRS. LOWRIE receives Twelve YOUNG LADIES. A thorough French and English education, combined with the comforts of home. Efficient Masters—Commodious residence—Salubrious locality—Moderate Terms. References to Ministers and Friends.

MILL HILL SCHOOL, HENDON, MIDDLESEX. HEAD MASTER.—The Rev. PHILIP SMITH, B.A.

Application for the admission of pupils and for preliminary information, may be made to the Head Master or to the Secretary. The next half-term will commence on Wednesday, October 11.

ALGERNON WELLS, Secretary.
Founders' Hall, St. Swithin's-lane, Lombard-street.

ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES.—Mrs. DEBAC, of RADFORD-HOUSE, near BATH, respectfully solicits the patronage of those who desire or their Daughters a sound and useful DOMESTIC EDUCATION, in which the earnest cultivation of Religious principle, and the development of the mind and heart, are the leading objects. The number of Boarders is limited to twelve. Affectionate maternal care is united with School discipline, and with due attention to those graces and accomplishments that adorn the female character. The Terms are very moderate, and highly respectable references can be given.

EDUCATION for YOUNG LADIES, KING-STREET, LEICESTER.

The MISSES MIAL, whose School has been established for many years, continue to receive a limited number of YOUNG LADIES, for board and education.

They will have Vacancies for Pupils after the present quarter. The best masters engaged for French, German, Drawing, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

References: Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester; Rev. J. Sutcliffe, Manchester; Rev. J. G. Mial, Bradford; William Sunderland, Esq., Ashton-under-Lyne; Rev. G. Mial, Ullesthorpe, and E. Mial, M.P., Sydenham Park, London.

The ensuing quarter commences on the 3rd of October.

LONDON NURSES' INSTITUTION. Established for providing MONTHLY and WET NURSES.

PATRON, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.
The Duchess of CAMBRIDGE.
Mrs. SAMUEL GURNEY.

President.—Sir JAMES CLARK, Bart., F.R.S.
Bankers.—Sir CHARLES PRICE, Bart., and Co.

Subscribers can obtain well-qualified women as Monthly or Wet Nurses, upon application to the Medical Secretary at the Office of the Institution.

Monthly or Wet Nurses desirous of engagements, and whose characters will bear the most searching inquiry, can obtain further particulars upon application to the Medical Superintendent, between 11 and 3 o'clock daily.

Monthly or Wet Nurses can be sent at an hour's notice to any part of the Kingdom.

The Subscription is One Guinea annually for the First-class Nurses, or a Life Subscription of Ten Guineas. For the Second-class Nurses Half-a-Guinea, or a Life Subscription of Five Guineas.

70, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.—Office entrance in Clement's Lane.

PATRON, H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION

—UNDER ENTIRELY NEW MANAGEMENT. The SEVENTH of the MONDAY EVENING COURSE of LECTURES to the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES will be given on the 26th inst., by Dr. BACHHOFFNER, being his second Lecture on ELECTRICITY, illustrated with brilliant experiments.

LECTURES by Dr. SCOFFERN, on the DESTRUCTIVE CHEMICAL RESOURCES of MODERN WARFARE.

NATURE-PRINTING, by Dr. BACHHOFFNER.

EXHIBITION of DUBOSCQ'S ILLUMINATED CASCADE, in addition to all the Daily LECTURES, OPTICAL EXHIBITIONS, PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT GALLERY, &c. &c. &c.

A BAND of MUSIC under the direction of Mr. WAUD, of the Royal Italian Opera.

The Gas-lighting by JOHN LESLIE, Esq.

TO MINISTERS OF RELIGION.

MINISTERS will be admitted FREE to the BIBLICAL DIORAMAS at the KING WILLIAM-STREET ROOMS, 24, KING WILLIAM-STREET, WEST STRAND, until the end of OCTOBER, on presenting their Cards. These Dioramas are exhibited every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon precisely, accompanied by Lectures and appropriate Music, with the view of communicating information and exciting interest in the localities and incidents of Scripture History.—For Particulars see Times daily.

TO MINISTERS, PROFESSIONAL MEN,

and OTHERS.—The Oxford Mixed Doeskin Trousers, price 21s. The Striatus Cloth Vest, 10s. 6d.; Cassock ditto, 12s.; the Clerical Frock Coat, £3 3s.; Dress Coat, £2 15s. S. BATAM, Coat and Trousers Maker, 160, Tottenham-court-road, four doors south of Shoobred and Co.'s. Patterns of materials and directions for measuring, sent free per post.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.

A Retired Clergyman, having been restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known to others the Means of Cure: and will, therefore, send free, on receiving a stamped envelope, properly addressed, a copy of the prescription used.—Direct the Rev. E. DOUGLASS, 18, Holland-street, Brixton, London.

SCRIPTURE-READERS TO TURKEY. SOLDIERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF DIFFUSING RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE THROUGHOUT THE BRITISH ARMY.

PATRON—The Right Hon. the Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P.

PRESIDENT—The Rev. Dr. Marsh.

OFFICE—15, EXETER HALL, STRAND, LONDON.

The Committee of the Soldiers' Friend Society have much pleasure in informing their friends and the Christian public that through the Divine goodness they have been enabled to appoint four additional Scripture-readers to serve in the East. They have now ten agents who are devoted to the spiritual welfare of the army, on whose continued labours they humbly and earnestly entreat the Divine blessing.

The Committee would take encouragement from what the Lord has enabled them to do up to the present moment, but would not be ungrateful of the vast field of labour yet unoccupied. Though they have been enabled to increase the amount of agency, yet how inadequate are those means to the demands of the thousands of British troops gone forth to the East! The Committee, therefore, feel it their duty to endeavour, by every lawful and Scriptural means, yet more extensively to increase their foreign agency. They would hope that they have not yet arrived at half the number which, through the Divine blessing, and the prompt co-operation of their friends, they may be enabled very shortly to send forth.

The increased responsibility of the Committee prompts them to solicit the continued support of their friends, and the assistance of those who may not yet have responded to their previous appeals; the war—the pestilence—the totally inadequate spiritual means supplied to the Army in the East all speak loudly to British Christians "to come to the help of the Lord, the help of the Lord against the mighty."

"I BEG TO EXPRESS MY ENTIRE APPROBATION OF ALL THAT I HAVE HEARD OF THE SOCIETY'S OPERATIONS, AND ALL THAT I HAVE SEEN OF ITS PUBLICATIONS."

R. W. BROWNE, Chaplain to the Forces.

SUMS RECEIVED SINCE LAST ADVERTISEMENT.

	£	s	d		£	s	d
A. Thank-offering,				Mrs. Winter	0	10	0
Matt. x. 8	20	0	0	Family at Mowbray	11	2	0
J. Rogers, Esq.	3	0	0	H. J. L.	1	0	0
Mrs. Taylor	3	0	0	Rev. J. Davies	1	0	0
Collected by Miss				E. M. by ditto	0	10	0
Campbell	16	0	0	Mrs. Pilgrim	1	0	0
R. C. Allen, Esq.	2	0	0	Ladies K. and S. Boyle	2	2	0
T. Dawes, Esq.	3	0	0	Rev. C. Thorton	1	0	0
Major Fawkes	1	0	0	Rev. E. Bayley	2	0	0
Rev. A. Roberts	10	0	0	Rev. F. Goodrick	3	0	0
Miss Newman	0	2	6	A Friend, Ryde	2	0	0
Miss Elbert	0	5	0	Rev. T. Miller	0	10	0
Rev. J. Willy	5	0	0	Mrs. Wynn	1	0	0
Mrs. Willy	2	0	0	Rev. Dr. Phillips	0	10	0
Miss Schroder	2	0	0	Mrs. N. Quek	1	7	0
Rev. M. S. Wall	5	0	0	Mrs. Hill	2	0	0
Rev. J. H. and Lady				Rev. H. Shephard			
M. Barber	5	0	0	Cheam, Sale of			
E.D.	2	10	0	Poetry	1	0	0
Rev. G. J. Perrain	1	0	0	Miss Edwards	0	5	0
A.Z.	2	0	0	Rev. E. Linton	2	0	0
Miss Dunnington	1	0	0	Rev. E. W. Ogle	0	10	0
Mrs. F. Prescott	1	0	0	Anonymous, Kingston	0	5	0
Three Friends, Wal-				Mrs. C. S. Gow	1	0	0
thamston	1	10	0	Rev. F. Cunningham	3	0	0
Capt. W. F. D. Jervois	3	0	0	Mrs. Roberts	1	0	0
G. Andrews, Esq.	0	5	0	Mrs. M. Harvey	1	0	0
A. Friend	0	2	6	G. Maraden, Esq.	2	0	0
Mrs. J. Bateman	1	0	0	Mrs. Whitehead, per			
Mrs. M. Wells	1	0	0	ditto	2	0	0
Rev. J. Eaban	0	3	0	Per Rev. Dr. Marsh			
Park Chapel, Chelsea,				Lady Maude	10	0	0
Additional				Mrs. D. Browne	1	19	9
Collection, Rev. C. J.				R. L. Lockley, Esq.	1	0	0
Goodhart	20	0	0	Rev. W. H. Mann	2	0	0
Per Rev. J. East, Bath.				J. H.	3	0	0
The Misses Chapman	5	0	0	Mrs. and Lady L.			
The Misses Teed	2	0	0	Finch	5	0	0
Collection, Abbey				Miss Gruba	1	0	0
Church	19	10	10	Miss H. Blai	1	0	0
Collection, St. Mi-				Collected by ditto	2	0	0
chael's	19	9	9	Dowager Lady Ford	2	0	0
Per Record				The Misses Sealy	0	10	0
H. O. J.	0	10	0	Per Miss Marsh			
W. Hayden, Esq.	2	0	0	Miss Marsh, 3rd do-			
R. M. Norman, Esq.	5	0	0	nation	2	0	0
R. Hill, Esq.	5	0	0	Miss Hardy	1	0	0
Ditto, per Mr. Ray	5	0	0	Lady Anstruther	0	10	0
J. W.	0	10	0	Mrs. Bruce	0	5	0
C. R.	1	0	0	Per Record (continued)			
Mr. F.	0	15	0	Mrs. S. B. Plummer	0	10	0
J. K. Lethbridge, Esq.	1	1	0	M. L. J.	0	10	0
Thank-offering, Kent	2	0	0	H. Cox	0	5	0
C. K. E.	0	10	0				

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Treasurer, G. Burns, Esq., 17, Porteus-road, Paddington; by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. William A. Blake, at the Office, 15, Exeter Hall; by Rev. Dr. Marsh, Beckenham; by Messrs. Nisbet, Berners-street, Oxford-street; Lieutenant Blackmore, 27, Gloucester-place, Camden-town; by the Bankers, Royal British Bank, 429, Strand; and at the offices of the Record, Christian Times, and Nonconformist.

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND at MUSWELL-HILL.—PERPETUAL INVESTMENT LAND AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

The remaining allotments upon the Muswell-Hill Estate of the above Society can be had on application at the Office.

Terms, to the 1st November next, one-tenth portion of the purchase-money to be paid down, and the balance to remain at 5 per cent. interest, payable by instalments.

The Estate is most eligibly situated close to the Colney Hatch Railway-station, and upon the completion of the Metropolitan Railway now in progress, it will be within fifteen minutes' ride from the Station to the City Terminus in St. Martin's-le-Grand.

Advances of Money can be had for the Erection of Buildings upon the Estate.

JOHN EDWARD TRESIDDER, Secretary.

Office, 22, New Bridge-street

A MOIETY of FREEHOLD, COPYHOLD, AND LEASEHOLD ESTATES, at POTTER'S BAR, PON- DER'S END, TOTTENHAM, and FOUNTAIN-PLACE, CITY- ROAD, MIDDLESEX.

To be peremptorily SOLD BY AUCTION, pursuant to an Order of the High Court of Chancery, dated the 11th of May, 1854, made in the Causes of Walker v. Mower, and Walker v. Small, with the approbation of the Master of the Rolls, the Judge to whose Court the said Causes are attached, by Mr. ABBOTT, the Auctioneer appointed to sell the same, at the AUCTION MART, near the Bank of England, on THURSDAY, October 12th, 1854, at ONE o'clock precisely, in Seven Lots, a Moiety of Two Freehold and One Copyhold Estate, at Potter's Bar, consisting of Ten Cottages, Paddock, and several Plots of Building Ground,—a Moiety of a very valuable Freehold Estate at Ponder's End, and consisting of Three Dwelling-houses and Large Plot of Ground, upon which stands part of the Factory of Messrs. Grout and Co.,—a Moiety of a long Leasehold Baker's Shop and Premises, at the corner of Queen-street, White Hart-lane, Tottenham,—and a Moiety of a Leasehold Dwelling-house, No. 7 (heretofore No. 2), Fountain-place, City-road—the whole producing a Rental of EIGHTY-FIVE POUNDS a-Year.

Printed particulars, and Conditions of Sale, may be had of Mr. Thomas John Jerwood, solicitor, No. 17, Ely-place, Holborn; of Messrs. Hine and Robinson, solicitors, No. 32, Charterhouse-square; of Messrs. Farrer and Co., solicitors, No. 66, Lincoln's-inn-fields; of the respective Tenants, on the Premises; at the Auction Mart; and of Mr. Abbott, Auctioneer, Surveyor, and Land Agent, No. 36, Bedford-row, Gray's-inn.

APPEAL for the RELIGIOUS EDUCA- TION of the POOR by GRATUITOUS AGENCY.

The SOUTHWARK SUNDAY-SCHOOL SOCIETY, established in 1799, by the Rev. ROWLAND HILL, has instructed more than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CHILDREN; and, at an annual cost to the Society of less than £400 per annum, sustains the following Schools:—Surrey Chapel (adjoining Surrey Chapel), Kent-street (Amicable-row, Kent-street), Mint (John-street, Mint), Borough (Chapel-court, Borough), Borough-road (Mansfield-st., Borough-road), Castle-yard (Castle-yard, Holland-street), Dock-head (Buck's-place, Dockhead), Junction-street (Junction-street, Lower-street), Bend-street (Bend-st., Commercial-road), Hawkstone-hall (Waterloo-road), Sabbath Evening Schools:—Junction-street (Junction-street, Tower-street), John-street (John-street, Mint).

Members of the Established and other Churches co-operate in this labour of love; and the children are allowed to attend such places of worship as their parents prefer.

The MINT SCHOOL (No. 3 on the above list) was opened by the celebrated THOMAS CRANFIELD, and has afforded instruction to about 10,000 scholars! In the Evening of the Sabbath a RAGGED SCHOOL of 160 children assembles, to whom secular INSTRUCTION is given in the week, and among whom a PENNY BANK is conducted with great success. But the building in which these benevolent operations are conducted is much dilapidated; the sewerage is so defective, and the stench so insufferable, as to jeopardise the health of those who assemble therein, while, notwithstanding this risk, the teachers have long persevered in their labours. It has, therefore, become absolutely necessary, *in order to shut up the School or obtain more eligible Premises*, a piece of freehold ground is purchased, and the sum of EIGHT HUNDRED POUNDS is required for the erection of a new School, which will contain Three Rooms, capable of accommodating 50 children, and suitable for Day as well as Sabbath instruction.

The Committee feel they have but to make known the facts in order to obtain at once the necessary funds. All persons who hold property, or reside, or carry on lucrative business in the locality, will surely help in blessing their poorer neighbours. Such will feel a pleasure in succouring the ignorant and wretched; and none can innocently say, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Self-interest prompts us to prevent rather than to punish crime. It is our duty to instruct poor children for their own sakes in that Gospel which teaches how to live, and how to die, by belief in Him who lived and died for them as well as for us. Christians of all denominations are appealed to—for the School is for all. The friends of Foreign Missions will feel they must not allow children at their own doors to grow up in practical heathenism; while those who think home has the first claim, will feel there is here an object of benevolence which they approve. The Committee respectfully say to all—Make haste to our help—suffer not such a School to be given up—damp not the zeal and efforts of the Teachers, nor suffer their health, and that of the Children, to be longer exposed to the attacks of fever and cholera—by every motive of patriotism, benevolence, Christianity, you are implored at once to relieve the anxieties of the Committee, and to enable them to proceed with the proposed erection.

Donations to the MINT SCHOOL FUND, and Subscriptions to the general objects of the Society, will be thankfully received by the President, the Rev. NEWMAN HALL, B.A., Minister of Surrey Chapel, Blackfriars-road; the Treasurer of the Society, WILLIAM CHURCHILL, Esq., 10, Tilston-place, Waterloo-road; by the Treasurer of the Mint School Fund, CORNELIUS RUCK, Esq., King William-street, London Bridge; or by Mr. HENRY DENBY, Superintendent of the Mint School.

By order of the Committee,
HENRY HADLAND, Secretary.
27, Trinity-square, Newington.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE MINT SCHOOL FUND.

	First List.		
Samuel Gurney, Esq.	50	0	0
William Churchill, Esq.	30	0	0
Pelham Stone, Esq.	10	10	0
George Downing, Esq.	10	0	0
William Freeman, Esq.	10	0	0
Mrs. Flanders	10	0	0
Miss Howard's Class	10	0	0
John Southgate, Esq.	10	0	0
William West, Esq.	10	0	0
Samuel M. Hubert, Esq.	5	0	0
Joseph Blades, Esq.	5	0	0
Joshua Field, Esq.	5	0	0
Charles Gray, Esq.	5	0	0
Rev. Newman Hall, B.A.	5	0	0
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James Joy, Esq.	5	0	0
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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

OLD TOPICS IN NEW LIGHTS. No. V.

CUI BONO?

ANY proposal for the secularization of Church Property must be expected, as a matter of course, to provoke violent opposition. It will be met with determined resistance by several classes. By none, however, will objection be urged with more weight, or with more apparent reason, than by those who have no personal or party interests in the matter, whose concern is for others rather than themselves, and whose predominant motives will be drawn from religion. "What is to become," they will ask in alarm, "of the spiritual interests of the poor? The voluntary principle might possibly sustain religious institutions in our large towns, and for the purposes of our upper and middle classes—but what would be the condition of our rural villages, and of our labouring population, if they were unable to fall back, for the supply of their religious wants, upon some permanent public provision?" The inquiry deserves reply. We will, therefore, jot down a few facts, calculated, we think, to put the whole subject in a light in which it has been but too seldom viewed.

In the first place, then, we beg to observe, that a considerable proportion of the property at present professedly consecrated by the State to religious purposes, is, so far as they are immediately concerned, utterly misapplied. We will not insist that no good whatever comes of it—we only affirm that it has but little hand in the increase of *spiritual* good, the very object for which an Establishment exists. It may be a politic arrangement which secures the location of at least one man of superior education—a gentleman, in short—in every parish. It may have a beneficial effect upon the neighbourhood to furnish that one man with the means of supporting his position, and to enable him to enter polished society without necessarily exposing his office to contempt. It may be decent, for ought we care to show to the contrary, that bishops should live in palaces, ride in carriages, and give splendid entertainments, and that the minimum income of a ruler in the Church should equal the largest income of a ruler in the State. It may be necessary to have a number of rich prizes to induce the sons of our nobility and higher gentry to take holy orders, and thus to shed over the National Establishment an air of worldly respectability. All this, and much of the same kind which we will not advert to, may be defensible—may be wise even—but it can hardly be pretended that it really subserves the *spiritual* interests of the poor. It may make the Church more pleasing to the higher classes—it may give her an attractive and fashionable aspect for the middle classes—but it can hardly be made out that it is necessary for the due instruction of mechanics, labourers, and the helpless poor. As regards them, the proportion of funds thus absorbed might be abstracted from the Church to-morrow, without impairing the religious advantages they now enjoy.

Again, it is matter of notoriety, that such influence as is now exerted by the Church upon the minds of the English poor, is brought to bear upon them chiefly, and almost exclusively, by the industry, the energy, and the piety of what are called,

by way of distinction, "the working clergy." As far as the National Church yet lives in the respect of the people, she is indebted for it to these active and self-denying men. Were they, as a body, cast out, the Establishment would resemble a handsome corpse, having all the external features of a church, but without life. She would become too obtrusively useless to remain tolerable. The whole nation would cry out against her as a most expensive failure. "The working clergy" are to the National Church what the blood is to the body—"the life the soul"—the rest serve mainly for dress and embellishment. Well, it is equally notorious that the working clergy are miserably underpaid. The tithes, which were originally destined for them, are skimmed of all cream by a class who take duty easier—by the gentlemen who have to recommend Christianity to cultivated society. A curate's pay is scarcely higher, on an average, than that of an ordinary butler—and his engagements are mostly of a very laborious kind. Now, we submit, that by the withdrawal of Church funds from those who now appropriate the lion's share of them, the poor of this kingdom would lose very little active exertion to evangelise *them*. The working clergy would be far better sustained by the voluntary liberality of their people—for, on the whole, even in rural places, Dissenting ministers are quite as well supported as are the majority of poor curates. It is practically for the well-to-do, rather than for the poor, that public funds are applied to religious purposes. Were the poor only concerned, the secularization of Church property would be followed by no diminution of her spiritual influence. For those of her clergy who now work among the poor would be provided for by the Christian sympathy and liberality of their flocks, as sufficiently, at least, as they are now remunerated from public sources.

Still we can well imagine the class of objectors whom we are desirous of meeting, to remain unsatisfied as to the safety of voluntary effort, even to the extent and in the direction we have just indicated. They can hardly give credit to the sufficiency of Christian willingness for our thinly populated districts and country villages. Well, we beg again to refer them to facts.

Ireland, it will be admitted, is not a wealthy country. No doubt, it has its opulent families as well as England, but its aggregate population must be described as poor—a large proportion of it very poor. The sister isle can boast of but few large towns, and, except in Ulster, exhibits no manufacturing energy. Its people, for the most part, are widely scattered, and their social condition is perhaps as unfavourable for the maintenance of religious institutions without State aid as can be found in any part of the civilised world. Church property, by law, is associated with Protestantism, and the Protestants of Ireland are the minority and the rich. And yet the Roman Catholics of Ireland build their own churches, support a numerous priesthood, sustain an expensive hierarchy, and bring the religion which they profess home to the remotest and most secluded hamlets. Now why, we ask, should not Protestantism do the same?

Scotland is not a rich country—but the Established Church in Scotland is not peculiarly the heritage of the poor. She retains in her communion barely a third of the inhabitants. The Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church do more for the religious instruction of the population, both rural and urban, than she does—and does it with at least equal efficiency. The legal provision, therefore, if withdrawn and secularized, would not leave the Scotch labourers to utter heathenism—and there seems no reason for supposing that the residuary Church, if thrown on her own resources, would fall behind either of the others in liberality, activity, or zeal.

The Principality of Wales is a poor country. Its population is almost entirely rural—but it furnishes the Registrar-General with this singular exception to the general state of affairs in South Britain,—that it contains more than sufficient church accommodation for its whole people. How comes this about? Is it to be traced to its ampler

legal provision? Not at all. That meets the wants of the richer and middle class—but the great bulk of Welshmen are Dissenters, and their spiritual energy has done, and is doing, more to uphold and extend religious institutions than all that has been effected by means of Church Property for three centuries. The poor of Wales, therefore, would suffer no deprivation of spiritual means were the whole of the Church Property in the Principality secularized to-morrow.

What are the facts with regard to England? What end is answered to the poor of this country by its ample aggregation of Church endowments? Why, we are told by Mr. Horace Mann, in his Introduction to the Census Returns on Religious Worship, that about five millions and a quarter of our people live in the habitual neglect of public worship, and he adds, that there can be no difficulty in determining to what class the vast majority of them belong. So that, practically considered, such advantage as may be reaped from legally endowed religious institutions, are reaped, not by the poor, but by the middle and upper classes. We know very well, and we fully admit, that it cannot be said of England, as it can of Wales, that Dissenters have supplied the lack of service and success ascribed to the Establishment. We may attempt to account for that hereafter. But it is not necessary to our present purpose. As matters now stand, it is clear that the Establishment does not supply the spiritual wants of the poor in this country. They are not benefited by keeping the legal provision to its present application. The advantage, if any, is enjoyed chiefly by the upper and middle classes.

Lastly, it is to be borne in mind, that what the State sets apart for religious uses by legal arrangement, comes mainly out of the pockets of the poor. The bread consumers are they who ultimately pay the rent-charges—and the labourers of the country are the largest consumers of bread. So that the Establishment system, thoroughly analyzed, comes to this—it is a provision made at the expense mainly of the working class, for the maintenance of religious institutions enjoyed mainly by the middle and higher classes. Soberly, we look upon this as the practical outcome of national ecclesiastical endowments in England and Wales—and having a regard, therefore, to the poor, and to them only, we say, the sooner you can agree to secularize Church Property the fairer it will be for all parties, but especially for the poor.

A RECENT SAMPLE OF RELIGIOUS JOURNALISM.

THE *Patriot* is very angry with our last week's remarks on its previously-avowed indisposition to extend to Mormonites the benefit of protection—very angry, and, as usual, under such circumstances, spitefully personal. He begins a long article with the heading, "The Mormonites and their Apologist," although, we believe, that the only phrase we made use of descriptive of that sect was, "the votaries of a gross credulity." He designates us "this wonderful oracle—this Joe Smith of our town and country." He half apologizes for the presumption of thinking that he understands anything "in the presence of so great a light." He prays to be saved from "the infallibility of fanaticism"—rails at us as "self-installed arbiters of religious rights,"—denounces our few words as "the dictum of an authority before which all are expected to bow,"—and "flings back" our "satyr taunt," "in the name of every sensible evangelical Nonconformist." Now, we may as well remark at once, that in this style of writing we have no pretensions to compete with the *Patriot*; but we really must submit, that when we questioned the *Patriot's* interpretation of the true doctrine of religious liberty, we had not the least suspicion that we thereby laid ourselves open to the charge of "flattering ourselves that nobody comprehends religious liberty besides ourselves." We were not aware before, that to find fault with the *Patriot* is tantamount to the assumption of infallibility, and that to differ with him is to differ from everybody.

But to the point. The cast of the *Patriot's*

article conveys the impression that, in claiming for the Mormons the full measure of religious protection which we ourselves, as Protestant Dissenters, enjoy, we became the apologists of their religious tenets. We will not accuse this writer of labouring to produce a false idea in his readers' minds, well knowing that it was false—but we can only acquit him on the presumption that rage had so blinded his faculties, that he really did not know what he was about. He seems, however, to think that we ought to have withheld all advocacy of equal religious rights to the Mormons, on two grounds—first, because they teach the lawfulness of polygamy—and secondly, because they are “a body of persons than which there has not been a more indubitable or ambitious type of the co-ordination of Church and State since the mad freaks of the Fifth Monarchy men.”

Mr. Horace Mann, in his singularly curious and careful account of the Mormons, prefixed to the Census Tables on Religious Worship, says, that the authorization of polygamy has been commonly imputed to them, but that all their accredited writers agree in repudiating the charge. It is true that in the State of Utah, Mormonism has displayed some most disgusting features; and, among them, a plurality of wives to the elders. It is equally true that the sect do not preach polygamy in England. Well, then, are we to deal with the Mormons here, not according to their own professions and practices, but according to the professions and practices of their fellow-religionists in America? The precedent is not a safe one. For how, then, could we tolerate Methodists and Baptists? In the Southern States of America, many churches and ministers of these, and other denominations, advocate slavery as a scriptural institution. But slavery is denounced by the law of England, as well as polygamy—and we may add, it is repudiated by Baptists and Methodists in England, as polygamy also is by the Mormons here. Are we, therefore, to refuse to these sects the religious immunities which we grant to others, merely because some who adhere to them choose to disgrace humanity in the West? And yet this would be a legitimate conclusion from the premises of the *Patriot*.

Then again, it is deemed a monstrous inconsistency on our part, that we who profess to take so deep an interest in the separation of the Church from the State, should claim equal religious rights for those who preach and establish (wherever they can) the co-ordination of the two. And we fear that the charge levelled against us indicates but too plainly the *Patriot's* notion of religious freedom—namely, freedom for all who agree with him in opinion. Now, we are utterly opposed to any form of union between Church and State, but we do not therefore feel ourselves at liberty to silence those who are favourable to any. Let them enjoy the same freedom to teach as we do. Give them the same protection to utter and to defend their “Yes,” as we have to utter and defend our “No.” The *Patriot* calls us “the self-installed arbiters of religious rights.” Whether they who contend for one and the same charter for all, or they who wish to exclude some, are most worthy of that accusation, we leave our readers to judge.

The *Patriot* “laughs to scorn the idea of religious worship or decorum of any kind, on the part of those with whom plurality of wives is a prime article of faith, and, when safe, of practice”—and, therefore, argues that Police law is quite sufficient for their protection. We blush while we write—blush that any journal which may be supposed to reflect the opinions of Dissenters should so egregiously commit itself. Polygamy is clearly opposed to Christianity, and, rightly understood, to the dictates of Nature also. They who advocate or practise it may be guilty of a serious immorality, and are so, according to our reading of the will of God. But is it therefore seemly, is it decent, is it tolerable, to refuse, even with every mark of contempt, any recognition of the devotions of such as “religious worship,” and to deny that they can approach their Maker with “decorum”? Would the *Patriot* thus pharisaically condemn every Jewish synagogue of our Lord's time? Would he deny toleration to Mussulmen in India? May not grave errors in morality consist with sincere desires to “do God service”? Why is this power to define what is and what is not “religious worship,” and what is and what is not “decorum,” to be enjoyed by one party alone? Why should not Puseyism laugh to scorn the idea of religious worship or decorum, of any kind, on the part of those who are the descendants and admirers of the men that put Charles the First to death? It is easy enough for us to say, ours is religion; yours is not—therefore, we will not protect you. But it is easy also for others to say it; and then, where on earth will the confusion end?

But enough, and more than enough. Our only object in noticing the aberrations of the *Patriot* at all, was to neutralize, as far as our influence may chance to reach, the mischief done by his narrow and sectarian interpretations of the doctrine of religious liberty—and, in taking leave of

the subject, we frankly tell our irate contemporary, that, albeit we are far from deeming our own judgment infallible, we have not been accustomed to derive much useful instruction from his attempts to teach us what is due to another man's conscience. He would perhaps have more influence over us, if he were more truthful in his spirit.

A FIREBRAND EXTINGUISHED.

The town of Southampton—we learn from the *Hants Independent*—has recently been annoyed by the unsolicited effusions of an individual calling himself “the Rev. T. T. Crybbace, of Chester and York,” and he has been put to flight by the prompt acceptance of a presumptuous challenge. Having undertaken to prove “the Unscriptural and Infidel character of the separation of Church and State, now sought by combined Papists, Tractarians, and Political Dissenters,”—and announced his intention to submit this temperate proposition to a show of hands, “that the vigorous town of Southampton might declare itself decidedly for Christ or for Anti-Christ”—a handbill was put out, urging the attendance of the enemies of bigotry and intolerance.

A crowded meeting was the result. Mr. Crybbace took early possession of the chair, and began reading a chapter from the New Testament, and making comments as he proceeded. He then called upon the meeting to join him in prayer,—when Mr. H. Pond rose, and said on the previous Thursday evening, the most malignant and un-Christian sentiments and expressions towards others were indulged in by this person in the guise of prayer; and, as the only tendency of such a course was to bring prayer and religion into contempt, he hoped the meeting would not countenance such a desecration of holy things. As discussion was challenged, they should conduct their proceedings according to the usual practice of public meetings in this country, and he would, therefore, propose that Mr. Alfred Pegler be appointed chairman. The motion was carried unanimously; but, on Mr. Pegler assuming the duties of the position to which the meeting had called him, Mr. Crybbace protested against any interference with his lawful authority, and asserted that the hall had been granted to him by the Mayor, and that the meeting, therefore, was his own, and he would act as his own chairman, and not allow any one else to interfere with him. Mr. Pond said that that argument might have been worth something on the occasion of the lectures of the previous week, but the present meetings were called in pursuance of a resolution passed on the previous Thursday evening, at the special request of Mr. Crybbace himself, authorising him to apply to the Mayor in their name for the use of the hall to discuss these questions, and therefore it was their own meeting, and he called upon them not to surrender their rights at the bidding of a wandering lecturer. Mr. Crybbace called Mr. Pegler an impudent fellow, and threatened to “bring the law down to bear upon his skull,” which raised a perfect storm of disapprobation amongst the audience. He persisted, with the most dogged pertinacity, in his right to the chair, and repeated the Lord's Prayer, despite the din and hubbub which his extraordinary conduct created. At length Mr. Pegler addressed a few remarks to the audience, and called upon Mr. Crybbace to proceed with his address, which he did, and during nearly an hour was listened to with that calmness and patience which usually characterises an English audience. Having concluded his lecture, in which a good sprinkling of truth was mixed up with a great deal of error, and the much-too-free application of the terms “unbelievers,” “infidels,” “perverters of God's truth,” “false teachers,” &c., &c., towards all who differed from him, he was about to put his series of propositions to the meeting for adoption, when he was called on to submit them through the chairman. This he refused to do, and treated the chairman with the greatest insolence. The chairman asked him if he had any motion to submit through him to the meeting; and, receiving a negative reply, said that, as there was no motion before them, he should now be happy to hear any gentleman who might wish to address the meeting. Mr. Pond said he had a proposition which he believed would meet with the concurrence of almost every person present; and, having combated many of the arguments advanced by the lecturer, and given some expositions of the chameleon-like characters he had assumed in his private interviews with ministers and laymen of different denominations since he had been in the town, concluded by moving the following resolution:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, such proceedings as those adopted by Mr. Crybbace, in this town, cannot be too strongly denounced and reprobated, as tending to the promotion of discord, bitterness, and ill-feeling, between different religious sections of the community, and as being destructive of the highest principles inculcated by the Christian religion.

After a few remarks from Mr. Crybbace, the motion was put from the chair, and carried, with five dissentients only. Another vain effort was then made by Mr. Crybbace to act as chairman, and put his own propositions, but the indignation of the audience was the only response it called forth.

On the following evening the Town Hall was again crowded in every part, the public excitement having been increased by the issue of an offensive anonymous handbill (signed “A Churchman,” but bearing unmistakable evidence of its being the production of Mr. Crybbace), in which the meeting of the previous night was characterised as a mob raised by the Dissenting politicians—charging them with shouting down prayer to God—talking about “an Irish reign of terror,” “low ruffianism,” and so on. Mr. Crybbace again took possession of the chair, and was about to open the meeting, when Mr. Pond again moved Mr. Pegler to the chair, which was carried without an opposing voice. The lecturer's address on this occasion was far less objectionable than on the previous evening, and

indeed much of it could be honestly endorsed by every conscientious Nonconformist; but, unfortunately for himself, he spoiled it all, just at its close, by returning to the abuse of his opponents, and declaring that he was surrounded by a nest of “infidels,” which raised another burst of indignation, strongly contrasting with the quietude which had prevailed during his hour's address. Having again refused to submit any proposition through the chairman, and also to answer one or two questions put to him by persons in the audience relative to some assertions he had made, Mr. Pond read and commented on the disgraceful handbill above referred to, and advanced a few of the leading arguments on which he asked the meeting to agree to the following proposition:—

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the alliance of the Church with the State is contrary to God's Word, and inimical to the cause of liberty and progress in the world; that the separation of religion from the civil power is calculated to refine and purify the former; and, therefore, that the only true remedy for the abuses existing in the Church of England is to be found in her total emancipation from State patronage, pay, and control.

Mr. Falvey seconded the resolution, and, in an energetic speech, denounced all such proceedings as those which had led to the present meetings, and especially deprecated the disgraceful attempt to evoke national antipathies now happily extinct, by the abominable reference to an Irish reign of terror in the handbill which had been that day circulated. At the close of Mr. Falvey's address, Mr. Crybbace claimed the right to speak, which was cheerfully accorded to him by the Chairman and the meeting. As if impelled onwards, however, by some irresistible evil genius, he had the hardihood to declare that he had attended many meetings in all parts of the three kingdoms, and had learned to read the human countenance as accurately and as correctly as a physician could trace diseases, and he saw plainly that he was surrounded by several Popish assassins!! The burst of indignation which this infamous assertion called forth prevented him uttering another word. The motion in favour of the separation of Church and State was then put and carried unanimously.

On the next (Wednesday) evening large crowds again assembled around the Town Hall, notwithstanding the wetness of the evening; but Mr. Crybbace having given the hall-keeper notice he should not attend, the doors were not opened, and consequently the proceedings came to an end. He had appended a notice to the door, stating that the lecture was “adjourned till measures are taken to define the legal rights of the conflicting parties”—an announcement which created much amusement.

AN ORANGE BLOSSOM ON THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.

In a lecture delivered the other day at Liverpool, by the Rev. W. F. Taylor, who was received with “Kentish fire,”—the tune of “the Poor Man's Church,” alternated with that of “the bulwark of Protestantism.” After assuring his hearers that but for the Establishment Dissent would have no existence; Popery showing no toleration; he went on to say:—It was a great misconception to suppose that we were opposed to what was called the voluntary principle if properly understood; for the fact was, that the property of the Church of England was originally acquired by voluntary contributions. The Church maintained that it was their bounden duty to make such provision for the poor that they could hear the word of God without money and without price. Then, said the Dissenters, let every man support his own religion. So said he; but what was to be done with those who had no religion? There were millions of people in this country who were unable to avail themselves of the fruits of the voluntary principle; and the great argument of the Church was, that the State should, by legal profession, open churches of such description that the poor might crowd into them—or might be united to them—without money and without price. The recently issued statistics of public worship showed that 93,000 church and chapel sittings are required in Liverpool. If the Church and voluntarism had left the people so far unprovided for, what would become of the town if entirely left to voluntarism? Why, they would be given up to heathenism. And how, he would ask, had the voluntary principle already worked? The chapels were not found where they were wanted; but in Hope-street, in Myrtle-street, in Everton-crescent, in Great Homer-street, and in those places, where, humanly speaking, they were not wanted, while the densely-populated parts of the town were left wholly to the care of the Church of England, so far as she could undertake the necessities of the case. (Cheers.) There was once a chapel in Leeds-street, but it was removed to Great Homer-street; there was once a chapel in Paradise-street, which was removed to Hope-street; and there was once a chapel in Lime-street, but it was removed to Myrtle-street. This was a remarkable proof, showing that, so far from Dissenters willingly going among the dense masses of the people, and building chapels where they were wanted, they had abandoned those districts in which the people could not pay, and had retired to those parts of the town where the people were well able to pay. We want, continued the reverend lecturer, churches built in Liverpool, and throughout the country, at the public expense (if the public funds are to be lavished in building goals), where the poor will have plenty of opportunities of worshipping God according to the dictates of His Word; and we also want ministers, with the love of God in their hearts and the Gospel of Jesus Christ in their hands. Having deprecated the result of the late Vestry meeting, at which the usual Church-rate was refused, and by which the accommodation at St. John's Church, where the poor had free admission, and which was maintained by this rate, was endangered; having also enforced the necessity of making the State a more beneficent partner for the Church, by sweeping out of the House

of Commons the "Pope's Brass Band," so that she would be able to work heart and soul with the Church, which should also be purged of the Popish element—of Pusey, Wilberforce, and Co.,—he concluded by expressing a hope that, at the next meeting of the Vestry, not Churchmen, but Dissenters themselves, would vote for the contributing largely towards the maintenance of God's worship in this town, and towards the continuance of an open and free church for the poor. A vote of thanks was, by acclamation, accorded to Mr. Taylor. In responding, he observed that the Church of England was the only "poor man's Church" in the world.

OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

At Rotherham, Church-rates being decidedly condemned by the parishioners, it was some time since resolved to raise the money required for the repair of the church by voluntary subscription. The plan was not successful, only about £52 being raised out of £174 required. At a vestry meeting, held on Thursday, it was proposed that the sum subscribed be accepted, and that the churchwardens be authorised to collect from those who had not contributed, a voluntary rate of 3d. in the pound. The Rev. A. Dyson, Baptist minister, seconded the motion. He said some persons, principally people of the Establishment, called upon by the committee, were unwilling to pay without a rate, and it was to meet their wishes that the rate—if rate it could be called, not being compulsory—of 3d. in the pound was asked. The Dissenters had done themselves credit, as the collection book would show, and so had some of the church-people. He ought to mention that one man, who was described as a working man, had given £3. Had all the wealthier portion of churchmen imitated his example, as much money would have been raised as was wanted, for in certain cases the Dissenters would have given more, if the wealthier of the church-people had taken up the matter. The motion was put and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

A Church-rate has been refused at Honiton, Devon. At a vestry meeting, held on the 21st inst., a rate of 3d. in the pound was proposed. As the accounts of the past year showed a balance in favour of the parish, a new rate was thought unnecessary, and an amendment was moved to the following effect:—That the consideration of a new rate be postponed until that day twelvemonth. The rector of the parish, who was in the chair, refused to put the amendment, the Church-rate party contending that it was in fact a question of rate or no rate. The original motion was, therefore, put and negatived on a show of hands. The churchwardens demanded a poll, which was proceeded with immediately, and closed the next day at four o'clock, when there were for the rate, 56; against the rate, 122; majority against the rate, 66. The result exceeded all expectation; and, it is hoped, may be taken as an indication that the Churchmen of this town are determined to act justly towards their dissenting brethren.

A vestry meeting of the parish of Lydney, Gloucestershire, was held pursuant to public notice on Thursday last, for the purpose of making a Church-rate. Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Bulloch, and some other Dissenters, attended to watch proceedings. There were present the vicar, the two churchwardens, and the collector. Not one other Churchman attended, a pretty plain indication of general repugnance to this obnoxious impost. The churchwardens were allowed to take a rate of 2½d. in the pound, to repay the money borrowed under the powers of the Church Building Act, and the proposal of a rate for the current expenditure was withdrawn.

On Thursday, the 21st instant, a vestry was held in the Town Hall, at Thame, the vicar, the Rev. J. Prosser, in the chair. A rate of 1½d. in the pound was proposed; and an amendment "That it is inexpedient to make a Church-rate for the current year," was proposed and seconded by Mr. Heybourn and J. Seymour, Esq., both of whom are Churchmen. The Rev. J. Elrick, M.A., followed with a masterly speech, shewing the injustice and unscriptural character of the means employed to support a religious system by Church-rates. Messrs. Henry Shrimpton, S. Johnson, and W. Wheeler, spoke in opposition to the rate; and took the opportunity of enforcing the principles of free religion upon the audience. Only one person could be found, beside the vicar, to say anything in favour of the rate, and the arguments he advanced were exceedingly puerile. The Chairman refused to put the amendment, whereupon he requested those who were in favour of the rate to go on the left side of the room, and those that were opposed to it to go on the right side. Thirty-two only supported it; although the vicar and his Scripture reader had canvassed the town for days previously, and twenty-two opposed it. As the chairman was so uncourteous to refuse putting the amendment to the meeting, a protest was handed to him, signed by Messrs. Heybourn, Seymour, and the Rev. J. Elrick, against the legality of the rate.

TAVISTOCK.—The secretary of the Liberation Religion Society, having lately visited Devonshire, preparatory to the visit of a deputation from the society, arrangements were made for the delivery of a lecture during his stay at Tavistock, descriptive of the proceedings of Parliament during the late session in respect to questions affecting religious liberty. It was looked forward to with considerable interest, from the circumstance that at two previous anti-state-church meetings the curate of the parish attended, and lengthened and exciting discussions had taken place. It happened, too, that on the afternoon of the same day, Dr. Phillimore—who, though supported by a minority of the electors of the borough, was placed by a Parliamentary committee in the seat lost by Mr.

Cartier, in consequence of his want of qualification—attended to give an account of his votes, some of which were very distasteful to his dissenting constituents. The Doctor had a stormy meeting, which ended in the adoption of a resolution declaring that he had no right to sit for the borough. The evening meeting, held in the Guildhall, was crammed, but perfectly quiet throughout. No opponent appearing, the lecturer during an hour and a-half dwelt upon the various ecclesiastical topics which had come before Parliament, and in their bearing upon the object of the Liberation Society. He also replied to Dr. Phillimore's speech, so far as it justified his proposal to exempt Dissenters only from the payment of Church-rates. At the close of the lecture, a resolution was submitted and some speeches were delivered, the interest being sustained until the close: John Flamank, Esq., occupied the chair.

THE MYSTERIES OF CONFIRMATION.—A correspondent of the *Hereford Times* says that the studies imposed upon his servant-girl, who is preparing for "confirmation," steam out of sight the boy who was set to get up "Scott's Natural Philosophy," before he knew his numeration or multiplication tables. The following are the four first of eleven questions of her second week's examination:—1. Explain the words, Eternity, Immutability, Omnipotence, Omnipresence, and Omnipotence, as applied to God. 2. Which of these attributes has God manifested in our creation and preservation? 3. Show that these attributes are ascribed to God in Scripture, and bring proofs out of the following chapters: Rev. iv, Psalm xc, Mal. iii, Heb. iv, Psalm xciv, xxxix, Jer. xxiii, Isaiah xiv, Gen. xvii, Jer. xxxii, Job xlii. 4. Show how these attributes make God's favour a matter of unspeakable importance to us. He adds: Most of her time is now taken up in reading and writing, and if the work progresses till October, the girl will, beyond doubt, be more than bewildered.

AN ALARMING NOTICE.—At the ordinary meeting of the Established Presbytery of Glasgow the other day, Dr. Gillan said that he would at the next meeting, or in November, move, "That the Presbytery overture the next General Assembly to memorialise Her Majesty's Government on the subject of ecclesiastical patronage in Scotland, with a view to the repeal or modification of an act passed in the reign of Queen Anne, entitled an act to restore to patrons their ancient rights of presenting ministers to the churches vacant in that part of Great Britain called Scotland." Principal Macfarlan: It is quite right that notice should be given; but, having studied the subject very much during many years, I have no hesitation in saying, if brought forward, my reverend friend must not expect any support from me. (Hear, hear.) Dr. Gillan: I am quite prepared for that, Moderator. (A laugh.) The Clerk: Not any support from me. Dr. Napier: Nor from me. The Moderator: Is leave given then to have the motion minuted? The Clerk: We cannot refuse that. But if I minute it now it will stand for next meeting in October. Dr. Gillan: I should like to have the notice on the books for two months. The Clerk: It will burn the books before November. (A laugh.) Dr. Gillan: No fears; you have plenty of cold water about you in Cathcart. (A laugh.) The Clerk: I'll throw all I can upon it. I had better make only a general entry, and that will not tie you to the exact phraseology. You can then modify or even reverse the terms. (A laugh.) Dr. Gillan: I know there is that dismal alternative, sir. (A laugh.) The notice was then entered, in general terms, for November.

THE IRISH PRESBYTERIANS AND MR. BRIGHT.—The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Belfast Theological College, has addressed a letter to John Bright, Esq., M.P., in reference to his speech in the House of Commons on the Irish *Regium Donum*. Referring to its separate points, Dr. Wilson calls in question the accuracy of Mr. Bright's statements. 1st. With regard to the alleged application of the term "hush money" to the *Regium Donum* by Dr. Candlish, Mr. Bright is challenged to "produce the testimony of Dr. Candlish." Quotations are also given from a speech addressed by that gentleman to the Irish General Assembly, in which he declared that the Free Church "could not receive *Regium Donum*, even if it were offered, because it would not be a full discharge of the debt which the State owes us." Dr. Candlish added, "we never entertained a doubt as to your right to receive it; we have never thought it wrong in you to receive it; and we never dreamed of withholding communion from you because of so doing." 2nd. Mr. Bright having quoted the number of congregations belonging to the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland as being only 254, and thence argued, from their great liberality in the cause of missions, to the disparagement of the more numerous congregations of Irish Presbyterians, Dr. Wilson shows that, in the *Presbyterian Almanack*, from which Mr. Bright's alleged quotation was made, it is expressly stated that "there are upwards of 500 congregations connected with the Synod." 3rd. Mr. Bright charged the Irish Presbyterians with "fraud and evasion," in taking advantage of the grant of the State to organise new congregations, without having the *bona fide* population warranting them to do so, "seventy-four congregations," according to his avowment, "being added" in seven years, "since 1848." Dr. Wilson, quoting from "published and authenticated records," shows that in that period there were added, by the General Assembly, only *sixty* new Presbyterian congregations, and "among the smaller endowed Presbyterian communities" not more than two or three at the utmost. Dr. Wilson demands from Mr. Bright "a public, explicit retraction" of the charge against the Irish Presbyterians.

EPISCOPAL GRANTS IN CAPE TOWN.—In the Cape Legislative Assembly, on July 10, Mr. Fairbridge, in moving for a return of episcopal grants since Cape Town became a see, said:—"For some time past it has been the opinion of many, outside as well as inside

this house, that in the distribution of public lands the see of Cape Town has received a lavish, at all events a more liberal, consideration of its wants than circumstances require. Within my own knowledge, there are cases in which the see of Cape Town has, in this respect, been preferred to other and more popular institutions, under circumstances and at times which gave rise to much public animadversion and discontent. I allude to the grants of land forming part of the Government Gardens. One piece, situated at the foot of the gardens, was generally considered to be the most eligible spot within the gift of Government for the site of the proposed new public library, and measures were being taken to secure the ground for that purpose, when the Bishop made application for it; his star was in the ascendant,—the library went to the wall, and the ground went to the Bishop. (A laugh.) As a compensation, however, another and more valuable piece of ground, at the upper part of the gardens, was, it was understood, promised to the library; but the Bishop again showed his successful activity in protecting the interests of his Church, and one fine morning it coaxed out that that piece of ground had been also granted to him, and a deanery is to be built upon it instead of a library. Now, much as I like a dean and a deanery, and however popular both may be with the public, I must confess I think they wisely and justly entertain a greater predilection for a public library; the deanery is for the private advantage of the one, the library is for the public benefit of the many. I think these two grants very objectionable. As to the grants under promise, my reason for calling for them is, that there is a report in circulation, to the effect that the Camp Ground—or a particular right of commonage on the Camp Ground—has been promised, though not yet granted, to the Bishop, a fact which, if a fact, will cause no little dissatisfaction out of doors. Upon this motion generally I would merely remark, that if the Bishop has not received a fair proportion of grants of public land, I trust he will have justice done him; but if, from the returns now asked for, it should appear his see has received a full and fair share of such grants, this House will, I hope, take care that no more of the public lands be alienated for Church purposes, without being first satisfied of the prudence or necessity of doing so."

Religious Intelligence.

THE REV. W. PAXON, Independent minister, preached from the stage of a travelling theatre at Wednesbury, on Sunday, the 16th inst.

REV. BENJAMIN PIERCE, late of Grimsby, having accepted an invitation to become the pastor of the Baptist church, Cotton-street, Poplar, entered upon his pastoral duties September 17th.

The Rev. E. T. GIBSON, from Horton College, has accepted an unanimous invitation from the Baptist Church, Gainsborough, to become their pastor, and commenced his labours there on the 24th.

MR. SAMUEL BIRD, of London, has been invited by the Church, assembling in Park-street Chapel, Hatfield, Herts, to become their minister, in the room of the Rev. Samuel Ruhan, resigned; and he purposes commencing his stated labours among his charge on the first Sabbath in October.

WICKER CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SHEFFIELD.—The Rev. John Brown Paton, A.M., late of Spring-hall College and London University, and nephew of Dr. Morton Brown, of Cheltenham, has accepted the unanimous call of the church above named, and he intends to commence his pastorate the first Sabbath in October next.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—The Tutors and Students of this College assembled on the 8th instant. The session commences with thirty students. John Howe Gwyther, B.A., son of the Rev. James Gwyther, of Manchester, has obtained the first Shorrocks Fellowship. The late Eccles Shorrocks, Esq., of Darwen, has founded three Fellowships in connexion with this College. Each is tenable for three years, and it is arranged that one shall be opened to competition every year.

CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.—On Monday and Tuesday evenings, September 18th and 19th, the Rev. John Mulligan, M.A., of New York, author of a work on the Grammatical Structure of the English Language, delivered at Homerton College two lectures, on "Teaching English Grammar," to the students of this institution and other friends engaged in education. The lectures were listened to with much interest, and several parties connected with the training of teachers for popular schools expressed their satisfaction with the principles set forth by the lecturer.

WHITEHAVEN.—On Wednesday, the 13th of September, services were held in the Independent Chapel, Duke-street, Whitehaven, to set apart Mr. Henry Sanders to the pastorate of the church and congregation worshipping in that place. The Rev. F. Hind, of Carlisle, read the Scriptures and prayed; the Rev. A. Jack, M.A., of North Shields, then delivered an appropriate introductory discourse; the usual questions were asked by the Rev. W. Brewin, of Penrith; the ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. Jonathan Harper, of Alston (the oldest minister in the county); and the charge to the minister was given by the Rev. F. J. Falding, M.A., Theological Tutor of Rotherham College. In the evening, a sermon was preached by the Rev. James Parsons, of York, characterised by his usual earnestness and power.

PEMBROKE DOCK.—LIQUIDATION OF A CHAPEL DEBT.—On Thursday last this town was alive with excitement. Being the anniversary of the recognition of the Rev. C. J. Evans as pastor of the Tabernacle Church, the friends resolved to remove the remaining debt off the chapel. The tea-meeting

held on the occasion was attended by between eight and nine hundred persons. When the trays were removed, the pastor announced that his cherished desire had been consummated—that the church, by private subscription, had met the expenses of the meeting, so that the whole proceeds of the tickets would cover the debt. The choir sang some admirable pieces with good taste, and excellent addresses were delivered by the Rev. Messrs. T. Gillman (of Newport, Monmouthshire), Morgan, Bakewell, L. Evans, and Whitby; also by R. Bonniwell, and E. Chatworthy, Esq., and Mr. E. Sumpter, when the meeting was closed with prayer by the Rev. T. Thomas.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY are carrying on active operations at the French camps at Boulogne; where their colporteurs are distributing the Scriptures to the French soldiery at almost nominal rates. The society is also busily engaged in Turkey; where there has lately been an increased inquiry after the Bible. They have an agent at Bucharest; and the New Testament has been lately published in the Bulgarian language, under the superintendence of Dr. Henderson. In Spain they profited by the late disturbances to dispose of a considerable number of Bibles; and they are going to commence a vigorous campaign under the new constitution, which professes to secure civil and religious liberty to all parties and sects.

COMPELLING THEM TO COME IN.—The Rev. W. F. Vance, incumbent of Coseley, has the last three weeks descended the coal-pits of Lord Ward, H. B. Whitehouse, Esq., and the Messrs. Bagnall, at the dinner hour of the men, and preached to them. The rev. gentleman informed them, that as they neglected to come to church to hear the gospel message, he would bring the church to them. The number generally present, it is said, is about sixty men. It is gratifying to add that, so pleased were the men with this attention, that they invited the rev. gentleman again to visit them, which he promised to do in succession, as he means to descend all the pits in the district. The rev. gentleman, on being remonstrated with on the danger of such an undertaking, replied that his life was of no more importance than the poor man's life.—*Wolverhampton Chronicle*.

THE HARVEST: THANKSGIVING SERVICES.—The uppermost feeling in the public mind just now, is one of gratitude to the Divine Being for the bountiful harvest. The Baptist churches of our town held a united Thanksgiving service last week, and the Independent congregations had a similar service yesterday evening. As might be expected the attendance was large on each occasion. The latter was held in Horton Lane Chapel; the spacious building was filled in every part. The Rev. Walter Scott presided, and the Rev. J. G. Miall and the Rev. J. B. French delivered suitable addresses: the devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. J. Stephens and Rev. J. Aston, of Eccleshill, and appropriate hymns were sung. A devout and joyful feeling evidently pervaded the whole assembly, who listened with the deepest interest to the exhortations to practical benevolence and charity which were pointed out as the appropriate expression of gratitude for God's goodness. It may surely be hoped that these services will lead to a more liberal support of our various religious and charitable institutions than heretofore.—*Bradford Observer*.

RESIGNATION OF REV. JAMES GRIFFIN, OF MANCHESTER.—The Rev. James Griffin, of Manchester, has resigned the charge of the church assembling in Rusholme-road Chapel, and will cease to labour there at the close of the present month. His physical strength is no longer equal to the claims of a large and increasing church. Indeed, it has been a cause of great gratitude that he has sustained so long,—upwards of a quarter of a century. The church was never in a more prosperous condition, and the loss of their minister, from ill-health, is mourned over with the deepest emotion. Mr. Griffin was ordained at Rusholme-road in the infancy of the church. In an address of sympathy and affection for the church, it is stated that rather than lose him, they might choose somebody to assist him in the pastorate. "Even yet we would gladly make various proposals to you, but we believe all of them have been carefully and fully weighed by you, and we therefore purposely refrain. Beloved pastor, we know that our spiritual prosperity is your chief aim, not regarding your own life, and that you will not cease to pray for us night and day. But, on our part, we must care for your welfare, and a regard for your health obliges us to yield to your decision. We would not give you up, were it not for our care of you." The address concludes by recommending Mr. Griffin to the favour and protection of God.

PUDDLINGTON, DEVON.—A new and very neat Independent chapel was opened in this village, in connection with the Home Missionary station, which has its centre in Witheridge, on Wednesday, the 20th ult. Mr. John Lake, of West Worlington, a liberal friend of evangelical efforts, gave out the opening hymn. The Rev. David Hewitt, of Exeter, delivered useful discourse. O. N. Welman, Esq., of Norton, Somerset, has a country residence in Puddington, the use of which (the family not being there) was very kindly placed at the disposal of the friends, for dinner and tea. About 220 persons partook of refreshments there. After dinner addresses were given, on various and interesting topics, by the Rev. Messrs. Pope, Peacock, Miller, Madgin, Hewitt, and O'Neill. In the evening public service was again held, when the Rev. Henry Madgin, of Tiverton, preached a faithful and valuable sermon. In addition to the attentive hearers who filled every available sitting and standing place within the chapel, a large number stood outside, in the burial ground (the windows being open). This village chapel, is a monument of the Christian liberality of Hon. Mrs. Thompson, of Poundsford Park,—who has offered to repay all the expenses connected with the walls, roof, and interior

of the building; and of Mr. John Lake,—to whom the villages around are so deeply indebted,—pays the outlay incurred for the enclosures, gates, vestry, stable, &c. This is the fifth chapel, each one having a burial ground attached, in addition to handsome day schools, and a minister's house, which one of the Home Missionary Society's agents has been honored to erect in these parts; and they are all free from debt.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE MINT SUNDAY-SCHOOL.—On Thursday last a numerous and highly respectable company assembled to witness the laying of the foundation-stone of a new school in Harrow-street, Mint, Southwark. Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P., was to have performed the ceremony, but having recently suffered from the prevailing epidemic, he was not sufficiently convalescent to fulfil his engagement. In his absence the meeting was presided over by the Rev. Newman Hall, B.A., the pastor of Surrey Chapel, with which place the school is connected. The proceedings were witnessed with the greatest interest by the poor inhabitants of the locality, who assembled in large numbers upon the adjacent walls, the roofs of houses, and at every point that could afford a favourable view. Mr. Hall having briefly addressed the assembly, William Churchill, Esq., the Treasurer of the Society, in the absence of Mr. Pellatt, proceeded to lay the foundation-stone, in which was placed a jar containing a little publication, entitled, "The Jubilee Memorial of the Mint Sunday-school," the hymn composed for the children by Joseph Payne, Esq., a copy of the handbill announcing the meeting, a portrait of Mr. Cranfield, the founder, and a coin of the realm of the present date. After which the Sunday-school children assembled sang their hymn in a touching manner. The ground-plan and elevation of the building were then exhibited to the assembly by the architect, Mr. Glasier, who stated, that the ground was freehold, and that the school, with the necessary fittings, would cost £1,300. A list of donations were then read, which included £50 from Samuel Gurney, Esq., and £20 from Mr. Churchill, together with a considerable number of £10 and £5 donations from the teachers and friends. After which the Secretary read a letter from the Rev. W. Cadman, rector of St. George's, enclosing the sum of £5, in which he states:—

I wish success to all efforts that are purely designed for the glory of God. You are aware that two additional schools have been for some time in operation, and I am thankful to say, successfully, in the Mint. Experience, however, gathered from actual visitation and inspection, shows that there are still large numbers in our dense population who need to be brought under Christian influence. Instead of bickering and indulging in jealousies against each other, the strenuous and prayerful efforts of all who love the Lord Jesus Christ are needed to make inroads upon the mass of practical heathenism around us, and to convey the knowledge of the everlasting Gospel to our immortal fellow-creatures.

The meeting was then addressed by the Revs. N. Hall and J. Waddington, after which the meeting broke up.

STEPNEY COLLEGE.—The annual meeting of this institution was held in the College Chapel on Wednesday last, at three o'clock. On the motion of the Rev. Dr. Angus, seconded by the Rev. S. Green, W. B. Gurney, Esq., was called to the chair. After some remarks from the chairman, the Rev. W. G. Fishbourne read the Report, of which the following is a brief abstract:—

During the Session twenty ministerial students and two lay students have enjoyed the advantages of the institution. Four of this number have left the college, and settled under circumstances of great encouragement. Mr. James C. Fishbourne has accepted an invitation from the church at Thaxted, in Essex; Mr. H. Crassweller, B.A., from the church at Leominster; Mr. J. F. Stevenson, B.A., from the church at Long Sutton. The settlements in each of these cases resulted from unanimous invitation. Mr. J. Anderson has also offered himself for mission-service in India, and is now on his way to that country in connexion with the Baptist Missionary Society. The committee earnestly request that the supporters of the institution will remember their brethren when "they most wish to be remembered," and trust that the Great Shepherd will himself guide and bless them. Thirteen new applications have been received during the year; and, after careful and earnest examinations, the committee have resolved on receiving seven out of the number. The difference is, in the prospect of the coming year, somewhat serious. The number of students is increased; some of the sources of income are likely to be this next year less productive; so that it becomes necessary to make an earnest appeal for fresh help. Several subscribers have been removed by death. Only three churches have favoured the institution with collections during the year, though many have applied again and again for the services of the students. In addition to other legacies, the committee have had transferred to the trustees of the college the sum of £900 consols—a bequest under the will of the late Broadley Wilson, Esq. To commemorate this generous gift, and in the hope of inducing others to copy the example, the committee have resolved to request of the Annual Meeting authority to found a Broadley Wilson Scholarship in connexion with the College. Among the resolutions adopted by the committee during the year, is one which proposes to bring before the constituency of the College the question of the removal of the Institution from its present locality. The step is one of great importance. The committee commend the question to the consideration of their friends. In addition to the usual subjects of study, the students have received during the session the efficient instruction of J. S. Knowles, Esq., in elocution. His aim has been to correct the mistakes to which most young speakers are liable, and so to aid our brethren to read and speak accurately and naturally. The committee have to report, with regret, the death of the Classical Tutor of the College, Dr. Gray, which took place in July last.

The Financial Statement was then submitted, from which it appeared, that the total receipts, during the past year, had been £1,664 11s. 6d.; the total expenditure had been £1,578 16s. 3d.; leaving a balance

in hand of £85 16s. 3d. The Rev. Mr. Stevens moved and the Rev. Mr. Millard seconded the adoption of the report. Mr. N. Easty proposed and the Rev. P. Carter seconded various votes of thanks, while the re-appointment of officers was moved by the Rev. J. C. Wigner and seconded by the Rev. W. Miall. The Rev. Dr. Angus, in moving a resolution respecting the Wilson scholarship, said:—Since the adoption of that resolution by the Committee, he had written to a wealthy Christian lady in the country, stating the position of the institution, and informing her that they were contemplating a removal, and bringing the instance of liberality on the part of Mr. Wilson under her notice. That lady wrote back to say that the thing commended itself to her mind; and that, though unable at present to give £1,000, she had made proper arrangements for securing it to them at the time of her death, in order to form a second scholarship. (Cheers.) The Rev. F. Clowes, for many years Classical Tutor at Bradford, in a few words, seconded the resolution, which having been carried, a vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman; and, after an appropriate acknowledgment, the proceedings of the afternoon closed with prayer by Mr. Millard. The company then adjourned to the College, where a substantial tea was provided, after which they assembled in Stepney Meeting (the Rev. Mr. Kennedy's), to hear the Annual Address, which was delivered by James Sheridan Knowles, Esq. The proceedings of the day were then concluded with singing, and prayer by the Rev. J. H. Hinton.

Correspondence.

VEGETARIAN DIET AND CONSUMPTION.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am unwilling to prolong discussion on a subject which has already excited so much angry feeling, unless it can be carried on in a friendly spirit, but, if your correspondents, Dr. Balbirnie and Mr. Ward, would lay aside all personalities, they might elicit facts from your general readers, which would render the questions at issue intelligible to all, and at the same time stimulate many who have hitherto outraged her laws, to consult "nature, the kind nurse and mother of us all," as to the best methods of managing the animal portion of their compound nature.

There is doubtless much that is valuable in both systems advocated by your belligerent correspondents.

We are either by physical structure, *carnivorous* or we are not; without assigning a *cause*, I merely state the following facts, and leave them to work their own issues:—Out of nearly a thousand pupils who have, during the past twenty years passed through my school, only two of them were vegetarians; and both died of consumption before they had obtained their majority; I would further add, as the result of long observation, that youths whose palates incline them to prefer meat to farinaceous sustenance, are generally more robust, and less liable to sickness, than their companions who incline to a vegetable diet.

I am Sir, yours truly,

ROBERT WILKINSON.

Totteridge-park, Sept. 22, 1854.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Having had my attention called to a letter in these columns, containing some strictures on a work of Dr. Balbirnie's, in which he attributes the development of consumption to a prolonged experiment of the disuse of flesh as an article of diet, and having been some years back a patient of Dr. B.'s for a supposed tendency to this disease, it, perhaps, may not be uninteresting to the readers of those strictures, that I should contribute my mite towards furnishing a data whence more precise views of the influence of diet, both in health and disease, may finally be deduced, leaving to others the more difficult task of their collation, for the purpose of arriving at general principles.

My own case is simply this:—Some years back, when in a very depressed state of body and mind, together with other symptoms, suggested both to myself and my friends the possibility of consumption, I left the confined and harassing business of a City life, and placed myself under the care of Dr. Balbirnie, at Malvern. I went through pretty much the same course of bathing, &c., as most other patients do, but I continued the practice I had before adopted of abstaining from flesh diet. Under this system I made, after the first week, such rapid progress as astonished myself, at one time gaining in the course of fourteen days 11 lbs in weight, and though scarcely able to walk two or three miles on my arrival there, when I left, at the expiration of about two months, I took a walk of twenty-one miles to visit a friend without experiencing any evil consequences worse than sore feet.

As I have said before, I leave the general deductions which are to be drawn from repeated trials of what has been termed the Vegetarian system to others; the particular inference in my own case would appear to be this. First, that Vegetarianism alone, when unaccompanied by the influence of sunshine and fresh air, or a naturally robust constitution, is not sufficient to prevent the paleness and other symptoms of which Dr. B. speaks, as proved by the fact that I had disused flesh for some time before I left town. Secondly, that it is not inimical to robust health when the necessities of life are sufficiently present, was proved both by my own experience and complexion, and the testimony of my friends on my return.

I never, however, remember the time when my health was so good, either in reality or appearance, as it is at present; and as it must be now nearly nine years since I have eaten flesh, this may, I think, be fairly entitled a "prolonged experiment." I should perhaps add, that though, like many others who never eat flesh, I am not a member of the Vegetarian Society, yet I have had many opportunities of observing the results of other prolonged experiments of this nature, and no case of consumption in such cases has yet fallen under my notice, and in the very few instances with which I am acquainted personally, where flesh is disused by all the members of the families, there is beyond question, no lack of endurance or energy, and both parents and children, some of which last have never tasted flesh, have rather a redundancy of colour and

spirits than otherwise, which, however, I should be disposed rather to attribute to their open air life than any speciality in their diet.

You are at liberty to furnish any one desirous of further investigation on this subject with my name and address.

London, September 16th, 1854.

H. S.

THE TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

Sir,—The public is placed under great obligation to Dr. Epps for the information supplied in your last number, and I regret I have not by me the letter to which he refers as having been published in 1849, which I hope will be reprinted.

If I had that letter I might not be under the necessity of referring to a few circumstances connected with the prevailing epidemic, which are not, I think, sufficiently explained in Dr. Epps's present letter, which, to prevent intruding unnecessarily upon your space, I will put in the form of queries, believing that if Dr. Epps considers them of any importance, and, therefore, worthy of notice, he will supply the answers; if he does not, I shall consider that a wise discretion induces him to be silent. I must premise, before putting the first query, that the common opinion is, that diarrhoea alone is a premonitory symptom of cholera during the presence of the epidemic.

1. Are vomiting and diarrhoea necessarily present at one and the same time to mark the premonitory disease; or may one of them be absent and the other premonitory; if so, which?

2. If diarrhoea of itself is premonitory of cholera, is it proper to use the camphor; or should it be treated as on ordinary occasions; or should it be allowed to run its course? The same remarks might be applied to vomiting also, but it is so seldom this symptom is referred to as existing apart from the former one, that it may not require any notice.

3. When camphor is used, what is the proper quantity?

4. Are the cuprum and veratrum, which are recommended to be taken as a protective measure, to be taken only once; and is it of any importance which trituration is employed?

I have as yet made no allusion to the disease when fully developed, as few would venture to apply the remedy who have it in their power to obtain the assistance of a homoeopathic practitioner, and, residing in London, I feel as if I should as a matter of course soon obtain such assistance, but a few moments' consideration suffice to convince me that even in the metropolis itself there would at times be great difficulty in obtaining it sufficiently soon to be of any service in the case of disease, which often runs its course in a very short space of time; and as your paper circulates so widely, there must be many in distant parts who find it even more difficult, and in some cases impossible to obtain medical aid, so that a question or two in reference to this department of the disease may not be out of place.

1. Is it to be understood that the disease may be fully developed without the presence of cramps, as in the case in which it is stated that arsenicum is the proper remedy, or is this only the premonitory state?

2. When cuprum is used for fully developed cholera how should it be administered as to quantity and time, and of what number?

3. The same particulars as to arsenicum, if it is given when the cholera is fully developed.

Dr. Epps says, in reference to those symptoms referred to, and many others which may be seen connected with the disease, that the enlightened homoeopathist will know how to choose his remedies. Just so; but all who desire to be treated homoeopathically are not enlightened, and I suppose it is for the use of these, whilst homoeopathic professional assistance is so difficult to obtain, the instructions he has given are published. Whilst, therefore, there knowledge, and sometimes their faith is so scant, it is desirable the instructions should be as full as possible, and I hope I shall not be considered as asking too much gratuitous advice under the circumstance; although I should have been better pleased if Dr. Epps had favoured the public with very full instructions upon the subject in the form of a pamphlet. I have one he published some years since, but it does not enter sufficiently into detail to satisfy some who fear to err in such matters.

There is one other question I would ask before I close. It is respecting the treatment as to diet which should be observed after an attack of fully developed cholera.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

ENQUIRER.

Foreign and Colonial News.

SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid of the 18th state that the Government had published an order forbidding any other than electors to take part in election meetings, and limiting their discussions to electoral matters. The following is understood to be the programme of the liberal electoral committees:

1. The complete and solemn recognition of the revolution of July, accomplished by the army and people, of the sovereignty of the future constituent assembly.

2. The legitimacy of the constitutional throne of Isabella II., whether it may be thought to be based upon historical facts, or upon the circumstance that the revolution thought fit to respect it.

3. The maintenance of a national guard and a standing army as the defence and buckler of liberty and the independence of the country.

4. Political centralisation, which is national unity, and administrative decentralisation which are the life of the people, and the fruitful basis of the traditional liberties of the nation.

5. The supreme necessity of a severe and moral law regulating promotion in every department of the state as being the only means to avoid the dissolution of society and the dishonour of the revolution.

6. The liberty of the press, the liberty of the tribune, the irremovability of the judges, and ministerial responsibility for the past, the present, and the future.

7. Individual liberty and the inviolability of every man's house—the first and most worthy conquest of a free people.

The views of the committee have met with the almost entire adhesion of the Madrid press, and every day appears to render it more certain that the liberals

will have a very large majority in the new Cortes, or rather Constituent Assembly. In some of the provinces, however, the Polacos are so active that the return of some of the supporters of the late ministry may be considered probable.

Advices from Madrid of the 19th state that the government had sent orders to the authorities of Valencia to arrest the Marquis of Albaida. The *Gazette* contains a decree dissolving the Juntas of Lago, Orense, and Corunna. The deputies who appear to have been selected for the capital are, M.M. San Miguel, Dulce, Sevillano, Olea, Paraka, Angulo, Morono, Serano, and Mollinedo. The cholera has made but little progress at Madrid. Serious disturbances are said to have taken place at Antiguera, where the workmen have destroyed all the machinery.

General San Miguel, having been appointed Inspector-General of the National Guard of the whole kingdom, is replaced, as Captain-General of Madrid, by General Zabala. The Royal decree announcing this arrangement thanks San Miguel for the zeal, intelligence, and judgment he has displayed as Captain-General. The eulogium is most just and well-deserved. The gray hairs, benevolent countenance, high character, and great prudence of that every way estimable old officer had an influence on the people of Madrid, at a time when their blood was up and when their passions were infuriated, which probably no other man in Spain, with the solitary exception of Espartero, could have exercised. It was really an affecting and interesting sight to behold San Miguel in the heat of the revolution, when the blood was yet fresh upon the barricades, riding through the streets, his figure slightly bent from age, his venerable countenance wearing its usual placid and slightly sad expression, while his appearance was everywhere greeted by the people with marks of respect and affection, and with immediate submission to his orders.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament is now in session at Quebec, and was opened on the 1st. The royal speech recommended a change in the constitution of the Legislative Council; stated that the opinion of the people was unequivocally expressed in the clergy reserve question on the late election, and recommended its adjustment in a way that will give general satisfaction; said that the seigniorial tenure question could not remain unsettled without injury to all parties, and recommended legislation to bring the laws into harmony with the provisions of the reciprocity treaty.

On the 8th, the House was occupied with a breach of the privilege question. Timothy Brodeur, returning to office for Ragot, became a candidate, and was elected by acclamation, was taken into custody by the sergeant-at-arms, and placed at the bar of the House, when he was interrogated and discharged. Notice was given of a motion to declare the election null and void. Three divisions on the question resulted adversely to the ministry, and they resigned. Allan McNab, the conservative leader, was sent for to form a ministry. Subsequent telegraphic despatches are as follows:—

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 9.—Sir Allan McNab, who was charged to form a new ministry, has made overtures to the larger party of French Canadians, who insist on the secularisation of the clergy reserves being made the basis of negotiations. It is thought Sir Allan will yield the point. Report says that Sir Allan McNab consents to make the secularisation of the clergy reserves a government measure, which gives him the support of Upper Canada. The liberal party has made Mr. John Welsh its leader to the House of Assembly. In any event, Mr. Hincks does not return to power at present. Postmaster-General Cameron retires from public life.

SEPTEMBER 11. The new Cabinet arrangements are nearly completed. Sir Allan McNab consents to adopt the entire programme of the late ministry, to leave the Lower Canada section of the ministry, as it stands, and give the Upper Canada Liberals two seats in the Cabinet.

RELIGIOUS OPINIONS OF THE CHINESE INSURGENTS.

In the Postscript of our last number we gave a paragraph from the *Times*, indicative of the spirit of the lengthened pamphlet, translated by Dr. Medhurst, illustrating certain religious tenets and social traits. We now give a fuller outline of this interesting document, together with some extracts from a letter written by the Bishop of Victoria, adapted to qualify the unfavourable impression created by the pamphlet.

It would appear that the leader of the insurgents—"the Celestial King"—has styled two of his Ministers the Northern Prince and the Eastern Prince. In December last, "the Heavenly Father" came down into the world on account of the "impetuous disposition" of the Celestial King. He first commanded the female chamberlains to call the Northern Prince. They did so; but without waiting the arrival of this worthy, the Heavenly Father proceeded to issue instructions to the three women, which they were to transmit to the Northern and Eastern Princes. Some of the "instructions" relate to the position which the young women are to occupy at court; telling how they are to be permitted to rest from their labour and enjoy themselves. The Northern Prince came too late, and only received the instructions of the young women. He carried them to the Eastern Prince; who observed, that "the Heavenly Father has indeed taken a great deal of trouble on our behalf," and hoped that the Northern Prince and all the officers might be duly sensible of the celestial favour. Some time afterwards, the Heavenly Father again came down, and this time visited the Celestial King—Thao Ping Wang—who received him at the second gate. The account of the interview which ensued is a good specimen of the pamphlet.

The Heavenly Father, on his arrival, was angry with the Celestial King, saying, "Sew-tseuen! You are very

much in fault; are you aware of it?" The Celestial King, kneeling down with the Northern Prince and all the officers, replied, saying, "Your unworthy son knows that he is in fault, and begs the Heavenly Father graciously to forgive him." The Heavenly Father then said, with a loud voice, "Since you acknowledge your fault, you must be beaten with forty blows." At that time the Northern King and all the officers prostrated themselves on the ground, and, weeping, implored the Heavenly Father to manifest his favour, and remit the punishment which their master had deserved; offering to receive the blows themselves instead of the Celestial King. The Celestial King said, "Do not, my younger brethren, rebel against the will of our Heavenly Father: since our Heavenly Father has of his goodness condescended to instruct us, I, your elder brother, can do no less than receive the correction." The Heavenly Father would not listen to the request of the officers, but still insisted on the blows being given to the Celestial King; whereupon the Celestial King replied, "Your unworthy son will comply with your requisitions;" and, so saying, he prostrated himself to receive the blows. The Heavenly Father then said, "Since you have obeyed the requisition, I shall not inflict the blows; but those women, Shih-ting-lan and Yang-chang-mei, must both be sent to the palace of the Eastern Prince, and stay along with the Imperial relatives, to enjoy royal ease and tranquillity. There is no necessity for their aiding in the business of the state. The elder and younger Chow-kew-choo, having formerly attained to a degree of merit, may also enjoy ease and tranquillity. With regard to other matters, you can wait till your brother, Yang-sew-tsing, sends up his report." Having said this, the Heavenly Father returned to heaven.

Another specimen gives a good idea of the off-hand way these people speak of the Divinity:—

The Northern Prince then announced to the Eastern Prince, saying, "My fourth elder brother, the Heavenly Father has again troubled himself to come down into the world." The Eastern Prince delightedly said, "Has he indeed, taken the trouble to come down again? Truly, he gives himself a great deal of trouble on our account."

The rest of the pamphlet describes an interview between the Eastern Prince and the Celestial King, in which the former delivers the message he pretends to have received from the Heavenly Father, for the latter.

Among other instructions are these: he is not to permit the young master to go out on a wet day; he is to be indulgent to the faults of the women engaged in heavy field work, digging ditches, and erecting palaces; he is not to order sentence of death to be executed without due examination of the circumstances, lest persons be wrongfully put to death; he is to act in the spirit of gentleness always; not to kick pregnant women with his boot on; not to bawl out and rail at officers making reports, until they have done; to listen to the complaints of the younger as well as the elder ladies; and not to beat them with the bamboo for any trifling fault. The Celestial King, delighted with his advice, declares that it is all-important, and may be considered as a specific for "managing families, governing countries, and ruling the whole empire."

There appears some reason to believe that the above pamphlet is the inspiration of Yang, the Eastern king, who has either made himself, or was seeking to become, the master of the movement. The *Record of Thursday* has given extracts from a letter received from the Bishop of Victoria, the postscript to which is of so recent a date as July 22nd last; in which the present phrase of the insurrection is described, and its unfavourable aspect is shown to be wholly attributable to the blasphemous pretender styled the Eastern Prince. The Bishop says, he has not failed to notice the unfair and prejudiced views propagated, from the first, by a portion of the press in reference to the insurgent leaders; and he is anxious that his friends in England should know, "that there is at least one individual in China who does not see ground for despondency in the present tidings from Nankin, which are just of the kind for which he had been himself prepared."

Because our former surmises respecting the probable existence of two classes of men among the leaders are now confirmed, and we at length learn that one of the princes—Yang, the Eastern King (to whose suspicious proceedings both Dr. Medhurst and myself called public attention by name some months ago) has been assuming titles which, if he had known more of Christianity, would stamp him at once as a blasphemous pretender,—I think it both premature and unjust, on this account, to visit the whole movement and its chief leader, Tao-pang-wang, with one sweeping condemnation, and to pronounce it a mere masterpiece of Satanic device. Ten years have elapsed since my first arrival in China; and when I contrast the present prospects with things as they then were, I can hardly give adequate expression to the hopefulness which appears to me to preponderate over every other aspect which this movement bears.

The Bishop expresses his decided conviction, that the more prominent actors in the movement were "actuated, at the commencement at least, by religious sincerity and a thorough reception of Christianity, so far as their imperfect means of instruction have enabled them to deduce the main truths of the Gospel for themselves."

Either the chiefs themselves, as a body, must be actuated by sincerity in making a profession of Christianity so prominent a feature in their course;—an admission of no slight value in their favour, when we remember the national prejudice against everything which savours of a foreign origin; or, there must have been such a general sincerity of Christian profession among the multitude, as rendered it not only safe, but politic in the leaders, though themselves insincere, to take advantage of this popular belief in favour of Christianity, and to proclaim themselves as the reformers of the national religion. I leave it to objectors to choose between these two theories.

With regard to the present tidings from Nankin, respecting the assumption by Yang, the Eastern Prince, of the title, Shing-shin-fung, "the Holy Spiritual Wind,"—the terms employed by Dr. Morrison for "the Holy Ghost,"—the Bishop observes:—

1. There is a fair presumption that Tao-ping-wang himself is either ignorant of, or opposed to, this assumption of his subordinate, Yang. In the Doxology to the Trinity, in which this recent interpolation has been made of Yang's name as the "Holy Spiritual Wind," there is also an ascription of praise to the other subordinate princes of kings; but Tao-ping-wang's own name is omitted in the enumeration of praise. And yet he was alive in Nankin, and probably unaware of the freak of his subordinate, who may be an occasion of trouble to Tao-ping-wang himself, as well as to foreign missionaries.

2. The published account of an American visitor on board the *Susquehanna* states, that, at Nankin, the uniform testimony of the people was, that no religious worship was paid to Tao-ping-wang, much less to his subordinate, Yang; that the "Heavenly Father," and Jesus "the Heavenly Elder Brother," were alone worshipped; and that the people were unable to give any explanation, and seem themselves to have no perception of the meaning of this new title.

3. The most important point, however, in their favour is, that the terms "Shing-ling"—the "Holy Spirit, or Intelligence," applied by some of the early Protestant Translators, and found also in the Insurgent books, in the same application as "Shing-shin-fung," to the third Person of the Trinity—are a title not uncommonly applied in Chinese writings to Chinese monarchs. I have seen the terms "Shing-ling" (Holy Spirit or Intelligence) in two instances so applied to the Chinese Emperor in Government proclamations. Wishing to satisfy myself on this point, I wrote to the Rev. Dr. Legge, of the London Missionary Society, in Hong-Kong, a few days since, on this subject; and in reply he states:—"Shing-ling is a phrase very commonly applied to deceased emperors in the sense of 'sacred efficacy,' 'sacred intelligence.' I have seen it applied also to a living emperor, and will endeavour to lay my hand on some passage where it is so. My teacher says—'It may be applied to a living sovereign, flattering him.'"

May not some explanation, therefore, be found for this absurd assumption, in the ignorant ambition of a less favourable specimen of the Insurgents, and not in any blasphemous irreverence?

Unhappily, Yang's impious presumption has not been limited to the assumption of this title; and in the postscript, the Bishop adds:—

Since the above was written, I regret to state, that additional intelligence has reached us from Shanghai, of the increasing unfavourable aspect of matters at Nankin. Yang-sew-tang, the Eastern King, is giving forth new and most blasphemous accounts of personal revelations from the Deity; and, unless something occur to remove him from the scene, his influence may lead to the most deplorable results. He appears to be aiming at the supreme control; and the chief of the insurrection, Hung-tau-taen, seems either unable to restrain him, or has his attention diverted from the religious to the military and political part of the movement. The British steamers, the *Styx* and the *Rattler*, were unable to obtain interviews with the chiefs; and there is at present little hope of foreign missionaries gaining access to a body of men who stand in need of such an influence to guide and control them in their present spiritual dangers. It is difficult to account for the diminished friendliness towards foreigners now perceptible at Nankin; unless it be from the recklessness with which British and American sailors have served as volunteers in fighting for the Imperialists off Chin-keang-foo, and their dread of a collision with foreigners on the opium question. The Insurgents evinced a far more friendly spirit during the visit of the *Hermes* in May, 1863.

The *California Courier* claims for a Mississippi planter, Mr. J. J. Roberts, the honour of having set in motion the ball of revolution in China. Religious zeal, we are told by the *Courier*, led him to China. Tao-pang-wang was for a long time his pupil, and on becoming acquainted with the principles of Christianity, as well as the international relations of the various Christian and civilized states of the world, Tao-pang-wang became impressed that it was his duty to destroy Paganism, and to open China to the world. So strong were his convictions and so anxious was he to accomplish these results, that he did not stay in Canton long enough to connect himself with the church under Mr. Roberts, but quietly left the city with a few friends, some tracts, and portions of the Old and New Testament, to commence the work of revolution in the interior. Neither Mr. Roberts nor any of his friends knew where he was gone, until they heard of his movements several hundred miles from that city. He showed himself not only a great teacher, but a great leader, and soon had around him a body of enthusiastic devotees numbering 10,000. The Tartar Emperor, on learning this fact, ordered an army to march to the camp of the insurgents with the view of putting them all to death. The two armies met, and after a hard contest the Emperor's troops were defeated. This was the beginning of the revolution by which more than two-thirds of China have been conquered. Tao-pang-wang has recently written a letter to the Rev. Mr. Roberts, in which he invites him to the camp of the insurgents as their teacher and chaplain. In this letter he alludes to their former acquaintance, and to the deep impression which still remained on his mind from the religious instruction he had received from him. He says nearly all the provinces have come under his control; that myriads of men assembled morning and evening for worship and to observe the ten heavenly commandments. But he confesses, with apparent regret, that few of them are deeply versed in the doctrine of the gospel. He therefore urges Mr. Roberts to come to his camp, which invitation has been accepted, and Mr. Roberts is now travelling as chaplain to the revolutionists. "Mr. Roberts," continues the *Courier*, "is an original, and we may say, a remarkable man, a native of North Carolina. We knew him in our boyhood, before he left for that great theatre on which he is now acting so distinguished a part. On making a profession of religion in Mississippi, where he was a large planter, he suddenly emancipated his slaves, leased out his plantation, and offered himself to the American Baptist mission, to go to China. He was so little known to the board that they declined to receive him. Nothing daunted, he started to China on

his own account, and he has acted untrammelled by committees, &c."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

In Paris 10,000 workmen are employed in the manufacture of lucifer matches.

The value of hotel property at New York is estimated at twelve million dollars.

The Punjab will send a collection of articles to be exhibited in the Paris Exposition.

At the last advices from India, everything was ready for laying an electric cable across the Sutlej.

Alexander von Humboldt celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday on the 14th: he retains his full bodily health and intellectual vigour.

The caloric engine invented by Captain Ericsson has been finally abandoned, and is to be taken out of the ship bearing his name, steam boilers being substituted.

The Norwegian Railway, from Christiania to Lake Miosen, forty-two miles, was formally opened on the 1st, in the presence of the Ministers, the members of the Storting, and the principal merchants.

On the 6th and 7th inst., the ascent of Mont Blanc was successfully accomplished by Mr. William Minton Raffles, son of the Rev. Dr. Raffles, of Liverpool. He was accompanied only by his four guides.

The *Parlamento* of Turin of the 17th states that Chevalier Bonelli has started the idea of having a Universal Exhibition at Turin in 1837, and that it meets with great favour there.

The *Moniteur Belge* announces the end of the Ministerial crisis in these terms:—"The King presided yesterday at the Council of Ministers; at the close of the meeting, the Ministers consented to withdraw their resignations."

Count de San Luis, former President of the Council in Spain, his nephew, M. d'Andrade, Secretary of the the Spanish Legation at Turin, superseded in his post by the new Government, General Blaser, former Minister of War, and General Count de Vista Hermosa, have arrived at Paris.

The *Louisville Weekly Democrat*, of the 30th ult., states, that "one Henry Lord Stirling, said to be a scion of English nobility, has been arrested at Columbus in this state (Kentucky), charged with stealing a horse and buggy, held in two hundred dollars for his appearance, and committed in default of bail."

M. Soule, the American ambassador, who left Madrid a few days ago under mysterious circumstances and was last heard of at Toulouse, was at Marseilles on the 21st, and has since arrived in Paris, accompanied by Mr. Sichel, the American Secretary of Legation in London.

The Emperor Napoleon has returned to Boulogne. On Monday he attended the morning mass at the camp of Equihen. His Majesty afterwards inspected the barracks. A fire broke out in the theatre about midday. The Emperor proceeded to the scene of the conflagration in person, and remained two hours, giving directions for arresting the flames.

A bloodthirsty villain has committed three murders in the commune of St. Etienne, department of the Lozère. He is a corn-dealer; he learned that a farmer had 800 francs on his person; he waylaid him at night, knocked him down with a stone, killed him with an axe, and took the money. Then he hastened to the farmer's house, killed a young man, wounded the farmer's wife and child, and carried off more money: the wife died subsequently, but not before she had described the assassin. He has been taken and delivered up to justice. Four years ago he was tried for murdering four persons, but escaped conviction.

Notwithstanding the Salsette imposture, the Romish Church had got another pretended miracle to delude its votaries in France. A letter from Pleaux (Cantal), in the *Ami de la Patrie* of the Puy-de-Dome, says:—"A very affecting ceremony has just taken place in this neighbourhood. Yesterday, being the *fête* of Notre Dame d'Enchanet, there was a pious pilgrimage into the midst of a real desert. At an early hour in the morning, a crowd of persons of all ranks and conditions were seen to arrive from all parts of the country, and at ten o'clock a simple but numerous and devout procession was seen advancing along the narrow path over the heath. It descended as far as the bottom of the wood of Bastiffonnières, and stopped before a large rock in which was cut a niche containing a venerated Madonna. The Abbe Baden, who was standing on the upper point of the rock, addressed the crowd of persons. He had just made use of those words of Scripture, 'What comest thou out into the wilderness to see?' when suddenly a voice exclaimed 'A miracle!' A young woman belonging to a neighbouring commune had just recovered her sight. The crowd wept with joy and gratitude at seeing this young person cured in such an extraordinary manner. Not one incredulous person was found among the number of persons assembled; and, had there been any, they would only have met with pity and ridicule."

BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

This annual Festival of Science commenced on Wednesday, in Liverpool, where the members of the British Association have experienced a reception surpassing any they have met with for many years past. One of the most magnificent buildings in the kingdom, just opened, received them, and for the first time all the proceedings of the Association took place under the same roof. In St. George's-hall there is ample space and convenience for the committees, for the various sections, for the general meetings, and for the *soirées*. Science in England never before occupied so superb a temple, and it may be regarded as an auspicious circumstance that this is one of the first uses of the New Town Hall. The scientific gathering was not less successful in other respects. The local committees had been very active in providing accommodation, the

liberality of the townspeople supplied ample resources, their houses have been opened with hearty hospitality, the communications sent in to the Secretary were on subjects of great interest, and the attendance comprised an array of distinguished names.

At the meeting of the general committee, held on Wednesday, the chair was taken by Professor Hopkins, F.R.S., the president of the meeting held in Hull last year. A report was read from the Kew Observatory, which is under the direction of the Association, relating to certain improvements in astronomical instruments. Another one was read from the parliamentary committee, and was also received. The officers of the various section were then appointed.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

At the general meeting held on Wednesday night in the Philharmonic Hall there was an unusually large attendance. The Earl of Harrowby, as President elect, delivered the inaugural address. Commencing with a review of the various proceedings of the Association, the noble Earl observed:—

You may remember that at the period of your last meeting, arrangements with Government were in progress for the construction of a reflecting telescope of four feet aperture, which should bring to bear upon the nebulae and other starry phenomena of the southern hemisphere a far higher power than that to which they had been submitted by Sir John Herschel. You will regret to hear that, although the estimate was not objected to by the Government, it has not been submitted to Parliament. We must make some allowance for the pre-occupations of war. The labours of your Kew committee are carried on with unabated assiduity and extending usefulness. You will, perhaps, forgive me for taking the liberty of urging upon you the importance of continuing to them an unabated, if not an enlarged, support. By giving accuracy to the various implements of observation, the thermometer, the barometer, and the standard weights and measures, your committee are doing a work of incalculable benefit to science in general, in this and in other countries. At this moment they have in their hands for verification and adjustment one thousand thermometers and fifty barometers for the navy of the United States, as well as 500 thermometers and 60 barometers for our own Board of Trade; the instruments which are supplied in ordinary commerce being found to be subject to error to an extraordinary degree. At the suggestion of Sir John Herschel they have also undertaken, by the photographic process, to secure a daily record of the appearance of the sun's disc, with a view of ascertaining, by a comparison of the spots upon its surface, their places, size, and forms, whether any relation can be established between their variations and other phenomena. The council of the Royal Society has supplied the funds, and the instrument is in course of completion.

The Association had thrown much light on the subjects of coal supply and meteorology. There was also the collection of statistics,—criminal statistics,—the statistics of coinage, of agricultural produce, &c. In this part of his address the noble earl said that the late census-book was "undoubtedly one of the greatest monuments that have ever been presented to a nation, as a record of its own constituent elements and condition; compiled and commented on with singular industry, judgment, acuteness and impartiality—the Domesday book of the people of England, as the great volume of the Conqueror was of its surface." With regard to ethnography and geography, —said the noble earl:—

There are few sections which have more general interest, and none, I imagine, which would be more attractive here, where every new discovery is connected with the material interests of the place, a new source of raw material, or a new destination for finished work, and where every new communication, established and reported, is another channel for the extension of that commerce which, bursting from the channels of the Mersey, permeates and percolates every creek and cranny of the known world. (Cheers.) The great navigations which are opening up the heart of the South American continent, by the Paraguay, the Amazonas, and the Orinoco, that are traversing and uniting the colonies of Victoria and South Australia by the River Murray; the projected exploration of North Australia, which, I am sorry to say, is as yet only a project, and may require some of the fostering warmth of the association to bring it into existence; the wonderful discoveries in South Africa by Livingston and Anderson—I am happy to say that Mr. Anderson is here to tell his own story—(cheers); and the explorations of Central Africa by Barth and Vogel; the pictures given us by Captain Erskine and others of the condition of the islanders of the South Pacific, passing in every stage of transition from the lowest barbarism to a fitness for the highest European and Christian culture; these, and a hundred other topics, awaken as ever new interest in the mind of the philosopher and statesman, in the feelings of the Christian and the lover of his kind. What new fields for science! What new openings for wealth and power! What new opportunities for good! How important that those who issue from this great emporium of modern commerce, this more than Tyre of modern times, should know how to turn them to advantage! Surely your periodical visits here, with their kindling, stimulating, I was going to say infectious influences, are no mean instruments for such a purpose.

Questioning whether sufficient facilities for education in science exist in our country, or whether Government or other important bodies provide sufficient encouragement and reward for its prosecution, the noble earl remarked:—

Now, in regard to the former, there can be no doubt that, until a very late period, the assistances to scientific education furnished in this country either by educational institutions or the State were very slight, and totally unworthy of the object or the nation. Look at the lower schools; until very lately nothing but reading and writing, and hardly that, was ever offered to the labouring classes. Look at the grammar schools. They were limited to the acquisition of a small modicum of Greek and Latin, often not even of arithmetic. The middle classes of society, those who did not send their children to the universities, had no opportunity of acquiring any, the slightest knowledge of science, whether practical or abstract, from the untested, ill-respected teachers at private commercial schools, or from the casual visit of an itinerant lecturer, with his travelling apparatus. But what did the univer-

sities? My own University, Oxford, to which I acknowledge, in other respects, the highest obligations, did little for physical science. True, that the study of mathematics, as an exercise and training of the understanding, received its honours there, though the genius of the place has never yet been favourable to the pursuit. True that, until comparatively a recent period, the honours of the sister University were exclusively, or nearly so, confined to the same science; and that the school of Newton has seldom been without names not unworthy of such a founder. But even there the mathematics were still too exclusively regarded as a mere training of the understanding, and not as an instrument for the discovery of further truth; and the fair tree of science, planted within the academic courts, though healthy and vigorous, was somewhat barren of fresh fruit. Such as it had been in the time of Newton, such, in a great degree, for a century and a half at least, it remained. But to other than mathematical science, I believe I may say at either University encouragement there was little or none. If now and then a professor was to be found, whose title promised something of the kind, on approaching him you would find that his existence was little more than nominal; that his courses were not frequented, even if they were offered, or if at all, only by those who were considered rather as the idle men; because success in them was not only no advantage in the University career, but, by the time which they abstracted from the rewarded studies of the place, was a positive loss and obstruction in the way of the honours and emoluments of the place. So that it might fairly be said that if any advance was made in such sciences, at least in the Universities of England, it was rather in spite of than by reason of the system pursued in those otherwise useful, noble, and magnificent institutions. In Scotland, indeed, the extended study of medicine, connected as it was with so many other branches of science, together with the less amount of artificial forcing into other studies, led naturally to the pursuit of physical science, and a Black and a Gregory, a Leslie, and a Playfair, had no rival contemporary names at Oxford and Cambridge. The names of a Whewell and a Herschell, an Airy, a Challis, and a Sedgwick, of a Powell and Daubny, and a Buckland—alas! that he is only a name now—would forbid the assertion in regard to more recent times. But what, meanwhile, was the State doing? That State, which with its limited population and territory, depends not upon the number of its people, but upon the individual value of each man, not upon the number of its acres but upon their skillful cultivation, not even upon the resources of its surface, however well developed, but upon the mines which lurk beneath it; not even upon its mines, but upon all the various and varying manufactures, which these mines give extraordinary facilities for carrying on; not even on these manufactures, but on the extended commerce and navigation, which are necessary to provide the materials to draw them forth from the remotest corners of the earth, and to send them back with speed, safety, and economy, in another form and combination, often to the very spots from which they were derived; in a word, dependent for the full development of its agricultural, its mining industry, its manufactures, and its commerce, upon the widest extension and the fullest cultivation of chemistry, of natural history, of mineralogy, of geology, of astronomy, of meteorology, and mechanics. What did the State do for these things? Why, absolutely nothing. There was for a time a board of longitude, which, instead of enlarging and improving, it abolished; a board of agriculture, which it dropped; a school of naval architecture, which, at the bidding of a narrow economy, and at the instance of practical men, it abolished when the fruits were ripening; a school of naval instruction, at Portsmouth, which it dropped. Here and there still survives a grant from the bounty of an individual monarch, grudgingly adopted by the State, of £10 for a professor of natural philosophy at Aberdeen, or fifty guineas for a similar professor at St. Andrew's, or £150 to one at Glasgow, or £30 to one at Edinburgh, and more recently, grants of £100 a-year each to four or five professors in each of the old universities of England. This is, as far as I can discover, all that the magnificent State of Britain did, until recently, for that science on which her wealth—and if her wealth, her power—and if her power, her very existence—is dependent. True, one advantage we have enjoyed which is indeed worth all the organised instruction in the world which despotism could offer, "although no science fairly worth the seven," we have enjoyed security for life and property; the free exercise of thought and action; religion, which does not chain the energies of mind and character, but stimulates and exercises, while it regulates and directs them; and though last, not least, a country to be proud of, and to be fond of, and which every one desires to bequeath to his posterity better, more beautiful and stronger, than he found it. And it is by reason of this indirect influence on national character, that, in spite of the more than want of encouragement of science of which our Government has been guilty, England has not yet to boast of an array of men of science, of workers, and discoverers, if not always of teachers, such as she need not be ashamed to show by the side of any other country, whatever stimulants or encouragements its Government may have supplied.

But, because so much had been done by the spontaneous vigour of the people's character, and of their political and religious institutions, without special assistance or encouragement, did it follow that still more would not be done with those aids? Such, happily, was not the opinion of the present day—not the opinion of the Legislature—not that of our universities themselves. Referring to the objection, that men of science do not enjoy in this country the consideration which they do in some countries less favoured otherwise in their institutions than ourselves—the noble earl remarked that, if by this it is intended to express that men of science are not made knights of the garter or peers of Parliament; that they are not often met with in the hearts of wealth and fashion; that they are not called into the councils of their Sovereign, or sent to represent her in foreign courts, he admits the fact; but then he said:—

I doubt whether these are the natural or fitting objects of ambition to the scientific man; and if it is intended by the assertion that they are not, as a class or individuals, appreciated by their fellow-citizens for their genius and honoured for their services, I cannot so fully admit the fact. I would ask any of those whose presence adorns this meeting, do they not find that their names are a pas-

port into any society—the proudest of the land—(cheers)? Whose doors, that are worth entering, are not open to them? There are certain advantages superficially considered, which will always belong to mere wealth or power; but are they such as the lover of science can bring himself to envy or desire? Wherever he is known, he is honoured.

Nevertheless he could not but hope that a grateful country would insist upon her benefactors in science receiving a more liberal share of her bounty than has hitherto been allotted them. With the following plea for his favourite pursuits, and a graceful allusion to the locality, the address was brought to a close:—

If I recollect right, out of the £1,200 which are annually appropriated in pensions to the successful cultivators of science, literature, and art, a poor pension of £50 is all that fell last year to the lot of science; and in former years the disproportion has often been little less remarkable. I do not grudge their share to literature and art; but I confess I cannot but consider that the labours of science are at least of equal value to a nation's welfare; that they have at least an equal claim upon her gratitude, and I am sure that they stand in no less need of encouragement and support. Nor, have I any fear that the study of science should ever become too exclusive, that it should make us too material—that it should overgrow and smother those more ethical, more elevating influences which are supposed to grow from the pursuit of literature and art. In the first place the demands of science upon the patient and laborious exercise of thought are too heavy, too severe to make it likely that it should ever become the favourite study of the many. In art and literature the mind of the student is often comparatively passive, in a state of almost passive enjoyment of the banquet prepared for him by others; in those of science the student must work hard for his intellectual fare. He cannot throw up his oars,

"And let his little bark attendant sail,
Pursue the triumph and partake the gale."

but he must tug at the oar himself, and take his full share in the labour by which his progress is to be made. (Cheers.) Nor, indeed, when I read the works of a Whewell, and a Herschell, and a Brewster, a Hugh Miller, or a Sedgwick, and a hundred others, the glory of our days, can I see any reason for apprehending that the study of science deprives the mind of imagination, the style of grace and beauty, or the character of its moral and religious tone, its elevation and refinement. (Cheers.)

The thanks to the President were moved by the Earl of Derby, in a lively good-humoured speech. He said that he unfortunately belonged to "the earlier period in which science was little cultivated as a branch of education; and in scientific matters I must confess myself entirely ignorant." The Earl of Harrowby.—"You belong, then, to the pre-scientific school. (A laugh.) The Earl of Derby.—As my noble friend says, we talk about the pre-Adamite period, and the pre-Raphaelite—the time I belong to is the pre-scientific period of education. (Loud laughter.) There was one point in which the Earl of Harrowby did injustice to the philosophers and scientific men around him. He said,—*Philosophia laudatur et alget*—"Philosophy is praised and starves;" that scientific men miss the luxuries of life; that they have no reward, except what the exercise of philosophy brings; that the luxuries of life are the last things which a scientific man can desire. "I don't agree," said Earl Derby, "with my noble friend. (Great laughter.) I have recently had the satisfaction of meeting many very scientific men at the honourable table of our worthy mayor, and without the slightest wish to detract from their devotion to the cause of science, I venture to say that they were not altogether indifferent to the good things of this world. (Increased laughter.) Long may they enjoy them all; long may the town of Liverpool have the satisfaction of extending the hospitality which it offers at present to all comers; and long may it be honoured with such worthy visitors as the members of the British Association."

PUBLIC SOIREE.

A crowded *soirée* on Thursday evening brought together the townspeople and the visitors to chat upon the prospects of the meeting and admire the objects of interest which had been provided for their inspection. The large area of St. George's Hall, now unnumbered by seats, afforded ample space for the promenaders and for a collection of models, each of which had its expounder and its curious groups of spectators. Dr. Wesley kindly volunteered to display the capabilities of the organ, so far as they can be judged of from its present incomplete state. The *savans* furnished, however, but an indifferent audience. The hum of voices was far from being assuaged by the tones of the gigantic instrument, and, as in private assemblies of people less devoted to science, conversation seemed to receive an additional stimulus from the music. If, however, the members and associates failed to show any distinct appreciation for art, their devotion to science was manifest and intense. M. Gassiot exhibited during the evening some experiments with Ruhmkorff's induction coils and with Professor Magnus's polytrope—sounds of no import to the many, but of evident interest to the scientific throng in the hall. Photography, in all its forms, was an object of special interest to the ladies, and the stereoscopic views, which were plentifully exhibited, proved a source of great attraction. At one end of the hall was a well-executed model, on a very large scale, of a proposed high level railway for the Liverpool Docks, representing a portion of the town and docks from James's-street to the Waterloo station. It is proposed to carry this railway along the east side of the whole line of the docks. It will consist of iron framework supporting two platforms. The lower will be about fifty-two feet wide and twenty feet above the present quays, designed entirely for goods traffic, having four lines of railway—the two nearest the docks to be used as sidings for trucks while loading and unloading, and the other two as up and down lines for trucks in motion. The upper platform, which is to

be entirely for passengers, is to be about twenty-three feet wide, and to have two lines of railway. The lower platform would be provided with hydraulic cranes, which would transfer goods either from or to the vessels on the trucks, as well as work through the hatchways in the platform to the quays. The scheme embraces the construction of deposit and transit sheds, a connexion with existing or future railways and with private warehouses, and the erection of passenger stations. The great thoroughfares would be crossed by bridges, and the line would be equally applicable for horses or locomotive power. The committee appointed by a public meeting to consider the improvement of dock arrangements do not seem to have been appalled by the cost of this go-a-head railway, which is estimated at "under, £250,000 a-mile." This includes hydraulic cranes and platforms, with stationary steam power to work them. On the other hand, it is calculated that the value of the quay space gained by the platforms of the railway, at the low rate of £5 a-yard, would involve a gain of about £210,000 a-mile, or nearly equal to the cost of the proposed line. Local exponents of this scheme were numerous, and the details were attentively listened to. Descending to minor evidences of human ingenuity, the members came upon a model wheel-barrow, which was exhibited at the meeting of the Association last year, the particular merit in which, according to the inventor, consists in the position of the wheel, which is placed under and sunk into the bottom of the barrow, by which the weight is thrown on the wheel, instead of being between the hand and the wheel, as in the common construction. Close to the "patent cottage allotment barrow" was the model of a wonderful saucepan or teapot, designed for use in the bush, and holding about two quarts. Into this tin vessel are packed a lamp and a stand to make the water boil, a fork and a cork screw, knife, spoon, egg-spoon, three plates, butter basin and bowl, a salt-cellar, an egg-cup, three teacups, four canisters for milk, spirits, &c., and three saucers, of the same material as the mother vessel itself,—in all twenty-two articles, fitting in very much upon the principle of the wonderful Chinese ivory balls. A large number of ship models, furnished by Mr. Scott Russell and other eminent builders, together with several new patent screws, fairly represented the maritime superiority of Liverpool, and were more intelligible in their details than several eccentric instruments and models which were exhibited in the centre of the room, and appeared to puzzle all beholders. Refreshments were served in the concert-room, a hall of fine proportions, but as yet in a very unfinished state. About 1,600 persons were present.

THE INVADING ROUTE TO INDIA.

In the geographical section, Mr. DANBY SEYMOUR, M.P., read extracts from the M.S. notes of travel of General Fevrier in Central Asia, from Teheran to Herat, Balkh, Candahar, and along the course of the Helmund and around the lake Sistan. In the course of this paper the argument was upheld, that there is no material obstacle to the invasion of India through the Steppes of Turkistan and Afghanistan by a Russian army. Several interesting details were also given as to the progress of Alexander, and the probable progress of an hostile army in our times. The passages read went to prove that there could be no lack of river room, of fuel, or provision for an invading army.

The CHAIRMAN (Sir R. Murchison), said, the statements made by Mr. Seymour were exceedingly valuable as regarded those portions of the continent of India which had been referred to, but with respect to any contemplated encroachment, as suggested by the writer, on India by Russia, in the way described, he considered it so Quixotic that she would never attempt it. He could state that, from his own experience of a residence in India. During five reigns the Russians had attempted to get possession of the little principality of Khiva, and they had never been able to accomplish it. The invasion of India would require such a large army, that he had always looked upon it as a physical impossibility, and he knew what it was to expose an army to the chance of a total want of provisions. A Russian expedition was formed to cross between Aral and the Caspian Sea; it was found impossible to take 5,000 men, and it was reduced to 1,500, and even that small army had great difficulty in reaching the sea of Aral.

Mr. SEYMOUR stated that between Aral and the Caspian, Russia had formed lines of wells, which were in the hands of the Cossacks.

Colonel SYKES considered the thing perfectly visionary. With regard to an invasion of India by the Russians, nothing less than 100,000 troops would do it; besides, they must carry provisions and keep up a proper commissariat to be effective when they arrive in India. They could never march to the Indus without the risk of an army being altogether lost. In support of his opinion he instanced what had been effected by Lord Keane in India, and the loss he sustained; he repeated, that Russia could never reach the banks of the Indus with 100,000 men in a condition for any effective operations.

Mr. SEYMOUR said, he had only stated that the Russians did not consider it so.

The Rev. Mr. ARTHUR said, it was a general impression that India had in all ages been considered exposed to foreign aggression, but there never was a greater fallacy. He referred to several historical facts in support of this view, and did not agree in the opinion that there was any apprehension of an invasion of India by Russia.

THE PRESTON STRIKE.

Mr. H. ASHWORTH, of Bolton, gave to the statistical section a detailed history of the Preston strike, tracing its causes and consequences, and the interest created by the subject was shown by a crowded attendance. He said, a common way of viewing the matter was the following:—"Here is an undoubtedly wealthy man;

he lives in a splendid mansion, and supports a costly equipage; his hands ask him for an advance of 2s. in the pound, and he refuses. How hard-hearted not to give it them when he is rolling in riches! There might be some truth in the spirit of such remarks; but look at it as a question of figures. Suppose the manufacturer referred to employed 1,000 work-people, and that their average earnings, children and adults together, amounted to from 10s. to 15s. a-week. Two shillings in the pound on the larger sum would give an increase of 1s. 6d. per week to each individual or an aggregate of £3,900 a-year. Towards this he might suppose the manufacturer to retrench £1,000 in personal expenses, and yet that which remained would make a difference of 2½ per cent. on the profits of a capital of £116,000. They might therefore imagine the manufacturer to be so frugal that he lived on a pound a-week, or even on nothing, and yet an advance of 10 per cent. to his work-people would affect the payable investment of that large amount of capital; in other words, it would touch the stability of the fund out of which 1,000 persons supplied themselves with the means of subsistence. It must be remembered that the scale on which manufacturing operations are carried on rendered losses no less than profits, enormous. The difference of 6d. or 1s. in the wages of the operative, by being multiplied 1,000 times and repeated every week, might determine whether or not a vast business could be kept afloat. Thus, whether such an advantage should be given or not was far from being a matter of feeling with the employer. The cost of production of a single piece of cotton goods of the current manufacture of Preston, and of the market value of 8s. 4d., or 100 pence, is in these decimal proportions:—The raw material, cotton, with the waste of manufacture, amounts to 66d. per cent.; the rent, or use of mills and premises; the charges for wear and tear of steam engines, mill shafting, machinery, &c.; the expenditure in coals for fuel, flour for sizing yarn, oil, tallow and other outgoings; travelling expenses, rates and taxes, together with the interest on capital, and the manufacturer's profits on trade, amounting to 19d. per cent., and the labour account or wages of operatives to 25d. per cent. The advance of 10 per cent. in wages would be 2½d., making the 25d. into 27½d., and increasing the cost of the price of goods from 100d. to 102½d. If this were acceded to by the masters, it was not quite clear that the buyer would be willing to pay the advance, and in that case the loss would fall back upon the manufacturer, to be sustained by him, unless he could throw it upon some other person. Mr. Ashworth gave an interesting account of the progress of the struggle, in which 17,000 operatives were engaged (not 25,000, or even 30,000 as had been sometimes alleged). Of this number he calculated that not more than half were males, and not more than a fifth male adults of 25. The pecuniary results of the strike acquire a startling reality when thrown into the form of figures. Mr. Ashworth gives the following estimate, furnished by the Central Association of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers, the accuracy of which may be relied on:—

Capital sunk in the establishments of the associated manufacturers of Preston ...	£1,000,000
Estimated trading loss to the employers ...	£50,000
Loss by depreciation, interest, and other contingencies for 36 weeks ...	67,000
Unavoidable expenses in wages, fuel, and other items during the strike ...	28,000
Loss in working machinery without adequate number, and with inferior description of hands ...	20,000
	165,000
Loss of wages to the operatives during the strike ...	250,000
Loss to the contributors to the strike fund, whose contributions have become abortive by its failure ...	97,000
Estimated loss of profits to shopkeepers ...	11,250
Estimated loss to carriers, railway companies, dressers, sizers, mechanics, and other auxiliary occupations ...	10,000

Total loss to the community by the Preston strike ... £533,250

Mr. M. MILNES, M.P., would like to have from Mr. Ashworth some information not named in his paper. At the beginning of the Preston strike it was stated that the rate of wages at Preston was below that of other neighbouring towns. He should be glad to know something as to that fact.

Mr. ASHWORTH said it was not so. It was said that the wages at Blackburn were 10 per cent. more than in Preston, but that was not the fact. In some cases in Blackburn 10 per cent. more was paid than in Preston, but, on the other hand, there was also instances where 10 per cent. more was paid in Preston than in Blackburn. It depended upon the machines and the description of cloth.

The Rev. J. CLAY, chaplain to the Preston House of Correction, said he wished to add a few figures to what had been stated about the Preston strike. Mr. Ashworth had named the number out of employment during the strike at 17,003. Now, from careful inquiries which he had made, he was inclined to estimate the number at 18,000, and it was right that the section should know of what particular parties the persons on strike consisted. He had been enabled to obtain the sex and ages from one of the largest millowners in Preston, and from these data he had come to the conclusion that of the 18,000, 6,200 were males and 11,800 females; boys under 13, 620; girls under 13, 650; youths 13 and not more than 18, 1,530; girls between the same ages were no less than 4,400; men above 18, 4,050; women above 18, 6,750. There was another thing

which was of importance in this strike. He had reason to believe, from data in his possession, that there were 1,000 women employed in the mills among the 18,000 who were the mothers of infants under five years of age. That was, that there were 1,000 women generally in the factory who, on the occasion of the strike, were enabled to pay that attention to their infants which their occupation in the factory prevented. This must be taken in connexion with another fact which he had undoubted authority for stating. The number of deaths in Preston among the operative spinners during the six months of the strike was 497, whereas the number six months before the strike was 594. This fact, the section would perhaps think, raised the important question, how far it was proper to encourage the employment in our cotton mills of women who had young infants at home which required their attention?

In the discussion which followed the reading of this paper,

Mr. W. PARR, of the Ironworks, Dublin, said, that after mixing a great deal between masters and men during the last thirty years, and having made a careful study of the question, he had come to the conclusion that strikes would not diminish, but that, on the other hand, they would increase both in number and intensity. He had come to that conclusion, because, employer as he was, he must admit that, looking at the question fairly, he did not think that the workmen had had their fair share of remuneration for the exertions they were compelled to go through; in truth, he did not think they received the whole productive value of their exertions, and less than that was not just. He thought that the question to which masters must sooner or later address themselves was this—whether there was not some other mode by which wealth could be produced, and by which the workman could receive his full and fair share of it? Mr. Parr then proceeded to describe this mode, but, as the chairman ruled that he was not entering strictly upon the statistical points involved in the question, he was declared to be out of order.

MAN-LIKE APES.

Professor OWEN's lecture on this subject drew an immense audience. The lecturer—rejecting as far as possible technicalities which sometimes make scientific discourses repulsive to a mixed audience—proceeded to define the known species of those large tailless apes which form the highest group of their order (*quadrumana*), and consequently make the nearest approach to man. He determined the true zoological characters of the known orang-outangs and chimpanzees as manifested by adult specimens, pointed out the relative proximity of these caricatures of humanity to the human species, and indicated the leading distinctions which separate the most anthropoid of these apes from man. Entering, then, upon the subject of the varieties of the human race, the professor defined the degree in which the races differed from each other in colour, stature, and modifications of the skeleton. He described the probable causes of these varieties, and proceeded to examine how far any of the known causes which modify specific characters could have operated so as to produce in the chimpanzees or orangs a nearer approach to the human character than they actually present. He pointed out some characters of the skeleton of the apes, such, for example, as the great superorbital ridge in the Gorilla ape, which could not have been produced by the habitual action of the muscles, or by any other known influence that, operating on successive generations, produces change in the forms and proportions of bones. In conclusion, the professor briefly recounted the facts at present satisfactorily ascertained respecting the antiquity of the *quadrumana* and of man upon the surface of the earth. At the time of the demise of Cuvier, in 1852, no evidence had been obtained of fossil *quadrumana*, and the baron supposed that both these and the *bimana* were of very recent introduction. Soon after the loss of that great reconstructor of extinct species, evidence with regard to the fossil *quadrumana* was obtained from different quarters. In the eldest (eocene) tertiary deposits in Suffolk, specimens of jaws and teeth were found which unerringly indicated the former existence of a species of monkey of the genus *Macacus* (*Macacus eocenus*). About the same time the tertiary deposits from the Himalaya mountains gave further evidence of the *quadrumana*; jaws, astragali, and some other parts of the skeleton, having been found completely petrified, and referable to the genus called *Semnopithecus*, which is now restricted to the Asiatic continent. Dr. Lund discovered, in Brazil, remains of an extinct platyrrhine monkey, surpassing any known *ecbus* or *mycetis* in size; the platyrrhines are peculiar to South America. Lastly, in the middle tertiary series in the South of France was discovered a fragment of the lower jaw, proving that at that period some species of the long-armed ape must have existed. But no fossil remains have been found in the regularly deposited layers of one of the divisions (not even the pliocene) of the tertiary series. Human bones have been found in doubtful positions, geologically considered, such as deserted mines and caves, in the detritus at the bottom of the cliffs, but never in tranquil undisturbed deposits, participating in the mineral characters of the undoubted fossils of these deposits. The petrified negro skeletons in the calcareous concretes of Guadalupe are of comparatively recent origin.

Thus, therefore (concluded the Professor), in reference both to the unity of the human species, and to the fact of man being the latest, as he is the highest, of all animal forms upon our planet, the interpretations of God's works coincide with what has been revealed to us as to our own origin and zoological relations in his Word. Of the nature of the creative acts by which the successive races of animals were called into being we are ignorant; but this we know, that as the evidence of unity of plan testifies to the oneness of the Creator, so the modifications of the plan for different modes of existence illustrate the beneficence of the designer. Those structures, moreover, which are at present incomprehensible, as adaptations to

a special end, are made comprehensible on a higher principle, and a final purpose is gained in relation to human intelligence; for, in the instances where the analogy of humanly invented machines fails to explain the structure of a divinely created organ, such organ does not exist in vain, if its truer comprehension in relation to the Divine idea lead rational beings to a better conception of their own origin and Creator.

Upon the motion of Professor SEDGWICK and of Archbishop WHATELY, a vote of thanks to the lecturer was carried by acclamation. It had been imagined that the supporters of the theory of progressive development would have sprung up to combat the professor's arguments, but no discussion took place. The hypothesis that man is but the improved edition of an ape seemed most unpopular with the audience, a very large proportion of which was of the fair sex, and the professor's demolition of the theory was loudly applauded throughout.

The ventilation of emigrant ships,—the arctic and antarctic currents, and naval architecture,—were the subjects of interesting papers in either sections. Mr. Findley and Dr. Scoresby expressed hope that Sir J. Franklin would yet be recovered. Mr. Scott Russell delighted his audience with a description of a screw steamer 670 feet long, intended to carry 1,600 passengers, and reach Australia in thirty days.

Between 500 and 600 persons sat down to the President's dinner on Saturday, in the Philharmonic Hall. In the after-dinner speeches, Sir R. Murchison touched lightly upon a topic which had been alluded to by Earl Harrowby—the scanty rewards given by the State to scientific merit,—and said that, though men of science were not beggars and did not seek for emoluments, they still did think that among their ranks were individuals, not blessed with wealth, who ought to be sustained by the wealth of the country and the Crown.

"The Health of the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool, and thanks to them for their hospitality," was responded to by the Mayor (Mr. J. B. Lloyd). In acknowledging the comprehensive toast given by the Chairman—"The Universities of the British Empire and all the Learned Societies," Professor Powell, of Oxford, alluded, amid great cheering, to the subject of university reform. He was glad to see that the university question was looked upon as the people's question. The measure of last session was one which passed through both Houses with a degree of success not at all anticipated, and the grand point which crowned and consolidated the whole work—the abolition of religious tests—was marvellously and unexpectedly brought in and carried. He did trust that what had been done, though only in some measure preliminary and the initiatory step, would eventually lead to far greater improvements in the whole system of the university than those which had yet been carried, and particularly that the university would now be distinguished in those branches of learning which it had hitherto neglected. He did not speak with any undue bias as regarded the physical sciences, but the perfection of the university certainly consisted in giving a due share of attention to every one of the great branches of instruction. There should be a thorough cultivation of classical literature, a thorough initiation into the principles of mathematical and physical science, and, at the same time, modern literature and languages should receive a proper degree of attention. The applause which continuously greeted these observations was mingled with some marks of dissent when the abolition of religious tests was approvingly alluded to, but the subject of university reform was evidently a popular one with the *savans* generally.—In the evening the Mayor gave a *soirée* in the splendid room of the Town Hall, in which were a collection of pictures such as could be brought together in no other provincial town.

BIBLICAL DIORAMAS.

A respectable audience attended on Wednesday, at the King William-street Rooms, near Charing-cross, to hear the lecture on "Nineveh, the Buried City," the second in the course of lectures intended to illustrate biblical subjects. The idea is remarkably felicitous, and admirably worked out. It has not fallen to our lot to witness any more successful attempt to smooth away the difficulties in the path of the reader of the Bible than that to which allusion has been made. It is scarcely too much to assert, that more knowledge may be gained of the ancient Nineveh and the recent researches, by an attendance at this lecture of two hours, than can be obtained by a similar expenditure of time in any other way. The student who wishes to enter into profound investigations on the subject will of course consult the learned works that have appeared on the "buried city;" but those who merely wish to obtain that knowledge which no well-educated man ought to be without, will find the Wednesday lecture at King William-street Rooms amply sufficient for their purpose.

The lecture is illustrated by beautiful dioramic views of the scenery and the site of the buried city, with representations of the excavated palaces and restorations of those buildings as they were supposed to exist at the period antecedent to their destruction. The geography of the spot is illustrated by a dioramic picture of the mounds of Nebbi Yunus and Couyunzic as viewed from Mosul, the mound and village of Khorsabad, and the mound of Nimroud. This leads to a brief but instructive description of the progress of the discovery of the buried palaces. Full justice is done to M. Batta, and the labours of our countryman, Mr. Layard are well described. A striking representation is given of the mode adopted by the discoverer to remove the colossal sculptures, and the means of comparing the modern mode of transport with that of the ancients is afforded by a copy of the sculptures, which represents the removal of the carved stones to their destination at the time of the erection of the buildings.

It is curious to observe how closely Mr. Layard's method assimilates with that employed by the architects of Sennacherib. The employment of the officer who beats time while the multitude, harnessed to the rude waggon, on which is placed the colossal image, regulate their efforts by his movements, is a striking feature in both representations.

A view of an Assyrian temple and archway chamber furnishes the occasion for a popular disquisition on Assyrian records. With this is connected a brief disquisition on the mode in which the language has been recovered. The view of the mountain of Behistun, which first furnished the key to the arrow-headed letters, is remarkably interesting. The mythology, modes of warfare, sports, fine arts of Assyria, all afford excellent subjects for illustration, both pictorially and orally.

No person ought to visit the Crystal Palace restoration of the buildings of Nineveh without having first made himself acquainted with as much of the subject as can be gained by listening to this lecture. The other subject of lectures—which take place on Monday and Saturday respectively—are "The Wanderings of the Israelites," and "Palestine and the Holy Places." They will doubtless be found of great utility in rendering the perusal of the Bible instructive to young students who have not devoted much time to the study of oriental manners and customs.—*Daily News*.

WHOLESOME BREAD—A SUBSTITUTE FOR ALUM.

A correspondent of the *Scotsman*, writing from Munich, mentions a discovery which will be good news to bakers and bread consumers:—"I have visited Professor Liebig, and seen his admirable lecture-room and laboratory, models for imitation in other countries. He told me that in England the bakers use a great quantity of alum in making bread. It is employed to make the bread white, moist, and soft. It acts by coagulating the gluten of the wheat, and it is deleterious in its effects. He has discovered that water saturated with lime produces the same whiteness in bread, the same softness, and the same capacity to retain moisture, while the lime removes all acidity from the dough, and supplies an element needed in the structure of the bones, which is deficient in wheat and still more so in rye. I ate bread made of it in his house, it was excellent. He used five pounds of water saturated with lime, to nineteen pounds of flour. No other change is necessary in the process of baking. The lime coagulates the gluten as effectually as alum does. The bread weighs well, and the bakers consequently approve of it. He allowed me to report the discovery at discretion."

THE CHOLERA AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

The cholera is slowly retreating from London; but it destroyed last week 1,284 lives, and 19 persons died from the allied disease, the diarrhoea. The deaths from all causes in the three weeks ending September 23, have been 3,413, 2,836, and 2,504, including the 2,650, 1,549, and 1,284 deaths from cholera. The deaths by cholera in the ten weeks of this eruption have been 8,253; the eruption of 1849 broke out earlier, and by the same date, nearly, had destroyed 12,664 of the inhabitants of London. The Board of Health fights under the same disadvantages in London as a War Minister would if he could only oppose the invasion of an active enemy by the force which every parish and public company would vote and consent to bring into the field; yet we may hope, now that the local machinery is, under due supervision, set in motion, and judicious precautions are issued, to see the mortality decline at an accelerated rate.—*Weekly Return of the Registrar-General*.

The Board of Guardians of the parish of St. Anne's, Soho, where the present visitation of cholera has made such terrible havoc, have formed themselves into a committee to go about and receive the contributions of the benevolent for the purpose of relieving the destitute families who have been bereaved of their natural protectors by cholera. Other parishes are about to follow the example.

Very imperfect accounts are published of the progress of the cholera in country districts. It appears to prevail, though not very severely, in Bedford, near New-castle, Carlisle, Sheffield, Oxford, and Wigan. At Salford, there has been one death.

The Public Health Committee of North Shields, and the board of guardians in that town have taken immediate measures to open a temporary hospital for the reception of seamen who may come into the port afflicted with cholera.

The cholera is increasing in Edinburgh. Both in Edinburgh and Aberdeen the disease has not been confined to the lower classes, several fatal cases having occurred in private practice, and among the higher classes. At Montrose, the total deaths have been 69.

The district of Finglass, near Dublin, continues to improve in health. Cholera has almost totally disappeared, and all apprehension of a renewal of the outbreak has completely subsided. This is the second year in succession that Dublin has all but wholly escaped from the effects of this terrible visitation. From Belfast the returns are again satisfactory.

The Board of Health instructed its medical officers to gather information respecting the effects of the use of castor oil in cholera cases, and the following result will show its all but complete failure:—It appears that in 89 cases of cholera treated by 14 different practitioners with castor oil, on the plan recommended by Dr. Johnson, 68 were fatal, recovery having occurred only in 15 cases, while the 6 remaining cases are still under treatment.

In about 20 days, 33 persons died from cholera and 17 from diarrhoea in the Isle of Jersey.

The cholera has happily almost disappeared from the

large towns of Piedmont. The total number of cases in Turin has been 642 and 410 deaths; and at Genoa, 4,827 cases and 2,609 deaths. Messina, where it never was known before, upwards of 13,000 persons are computed to have died of it already, and it is still raging at the rate of between 200 and 300 deaths a-day up to latest accounts.

The cholera is less violent at Rostchuk, but it rages fearfully among the Egyptians at Giurgevo.

We are not sent into this world (says Ruskin) to do anything into which we cannot put our hearts. We have certain work to do for our bread, and that is to be done strenuously; other work to do for our delight, and this is to be done heartily. Neither is it to be done by halves and shifts, but with a will; and what is not worth the effort, is not to be done at all. Perhaps all that we have to do is meant for nothing more than an exercise of the heart and will, and is useless in itself; but, at all events, the little use it has may well be spared, if it is not worth putting our hands and our strength to.

Postscript.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

The following news by telegraph came to hand this morning. It should be read with the feeling which recent experience has created, that the telegraph is perhaps more misleading than any other medium of information:—

PARIS, Tuesday.—A telegraphic despatch from Vienna of the 26th announces that Prince Menschikoff had advanced with his troops to Burliuk, on the river Alma, and taken up a position there, awaiting the attack of the Allies, and expecting reinforcements.

Another despatch from Marseilles of this morning announces the march of 25,000 Turks on Brailow, and the junction of Schamyl's forces with those of his Lieutenant Daniel, with a view of attacking Tiflis. The Turkish army in Asia now occupies the camp abandoned by the Russians near Kara.

M. Maurer, formerly Minister of Justice, has been sent to Athens on a mission by the King of Bavaria.

BERLIN, Tuesday Evening.—Intelligence from the Crimea, received via St. Petersburg, and which may be believed or not, according to the fancy of the reader, states that Prince Menschikoff was concentrating his forces, and would meet the Allies on the Alma river. We are also informed that Prince Menschikoff has telegraphed to St. Petersburg that the Russian fleet had sailed from Sebastopol to intercept the passage of the reserve from Varna. (How did he break through the blockading squadron?)

Twenty Russian barges, laden with corn and rags, had been partly wrecked in a gale, and partly captured by the Amphion and Archer.

DANTZIC, Sept. 15.—The belief gains strength here that an attack on Revel will be made before the ice closes the naval campaign for this year.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 14.—The whole second division of the Guards, the second brigade of artillery of the Guards, and the Hussar regiment of the Guard, has been inspected by the Emperor, and marched to share in the campaign of the south.

Among the numerous rumours current at the Paris bourse yesterday was one "that 18,000 Russians had laid down their arms to the allied troops near Sebastopol, and that Admiral Prince Menschikoff had sent an aide-de-camp with propositions to Marshal St. Arnaud, who replied that he was coming to Sebastopol, where he would give an answer to them."

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that the troops concentrated on the Wolga have received orders to march against the troops of Schamyl, in the Caucasus. The strength of the corps is estimated at 40,000 men. The irregular troops of the Steppes of Jaroslaw, and of the Don are already in march to replace this corps on the Wolga.

The *Siecle* says, it is informed that Prince Menschikoff has decided not to give battle in the open field. He will await the attack of the Allied troops in the entrenched camp which protects Sebastopol on the land side. Should the camp be taken, the town will be defenceless, and then the old prince will himself set fire to it, in fulfilment of the resolution announced in his proclamation. Having done this, he will assume the command of the fleet (Menschikoff is Minister of Marine, and an admiral as well as a general), and risk a naval battle, not with the hope of success, but in the expectation of a glorious disaster.

The Government are evidently making preparations for the next campaign. The *Dublin Daily Express* says, it is stated in well-informed military circles that the undermentioned regiments of the line will form part of the British expeditionary force proceeding to the Baltic in March next, viz.:—the 18th, 51st, 54th, 56th, 66th, 72nd, 80th, 82nd, 90th, and 94th. The whole of these regiments will be in England before the close of the year; and it is anticipated that there will be no difficulty in raising them to their full and augmented establishments long before they shall be required for that service, the whole of the recruiting staff being exclusively employed at this moment in raising men those regiments.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON REVEL.

The screw steam-transport Holyrood, P. G. Lovell, commander, arrived at Sheerness, yesterday, at 8.30 a.m., landed mails and communicated with the Commander-in-Chief, and left again at 10.30 a.m. for Deptford. The Holyrood left Revel Bay on the 12th instant. The boats of the fleet had been engaged laying down buoys, taking bearings and distances preparatory to an attack being made on Revel. They were only waiting for Sir Charles Napier. Look-out was being kept at the mastsheads of all the tautest ships for the gallant Admiral with his squadron, which was hourly expected. The Cressy was anchored within

two miles of Revel, inside Nargen Island. The fleet were anchored in line four miles distant from the forts at Revel, waiting orders for advancing within shot-range of the guns of the fleet. The Nargen Islanders reported that there were 70,000 infantry and 8,000 cavalry encamped in and around Revel to protect the place. About three weeks since the whole army was reviewed by the Emperor, who, according to the Nargen Islanders, addressed them himself, urging them to keep the enemy from their shores, or perish in the attempt to do so.

Intelligence from the main body of the fleet at Ledsund of the 17th states that they were weighing for Revel.

OPERATIONS IN THE WHITE SEA.

The Miranda arrived at Sheerness on Saturday, having had three months of unremitting work within the Arctic Circle in the White Sea. This ship, during the eighty days she was in the White Sea, anchored forty-eight times, and while under weigh and at anchor has boarded 375 vessels. Only three were captured, and these fell to the Miranda, and are on their way home, laden with flour, fish, and oil. Russia has sustained a severe loss by the destruction of Kola, in the Gulf of Onega, the capital of Russian Lapland. Kola is described by the Russian Admiral Sutkes, in his journals as the celebrated capital of Russian Lapland, which, under Peter the Great, became a fortified city, and which in 1809 was visited by the English, who sent in two gun-boats to destroy two vessels, but who made no direct attack on the town. Captain Lyons has visited it in 1854, made a direct attack upon the town, and expunged it from the list of capitals, having had thirty miles of a difficult river to navigate, five miles of which are laid down in the chart as unnavigable. The river in some places is so narrow as scarcely to admit of the ship swinging with a current running of seven knots an hour. The uncertain knowledge of the strength of the enemy offered no check to his determination to place his ship alongside the battery. The Miranda lay within point blank range of the battery. The governor of the city would not come to terms; the guns were manned, and every tower and building loopholed, and filled with men, but they could not stand the shot and shell and red-hot shot within musket range. In less than an hour their guns were dismantled, their batteries in ruins and their city in flames. One tower of the fortified cathedral alone now stands to mark the spot where Kola once had been.

DEATH OF LORD DENMAN.

This venerable nobleman died at his seat, Stoke Albany, Northampton, on Friday last of apoplexy. He was in his 76th year. The noble lord was the ornament of the legal profession. While enjoying a large practice at the bar he was elected Common Sergeant to the City of London. In 1830, Sir Thomas Denman was appointed Attorney-General, and shortly afterwards M.P. for Nottingham. On the death of Lord Tenterden he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench. Lord Denman presided over the Court of Queen's Bench until 1850, when he retired, and was succeeded by Lord Campbell. His lordship gave much satisfaction as a judge. For some time after his elevation to the bench, the bar thought they observed in some of his decisions an immaturity of judgment. He rapidly improved, and was soon acknowledged to be equal to the duties of his high office. The fearlessness and independence which he manifested when practising at the bar, he strikingly displayed while sitting on the bench. His decision in the case of Stockdale, in opposition to the House of Commons, proved that the rights and liberties of the subject would be safe in his hands in the worst of times. Lord Denman was a most intimate friend of Lord Brougham. With the latter he largely shared that ardent attachment to literature and science which has always been one of the most marked characteristics of Lord Brougham's public career. Lord Denman is succeeded in his title and estates by Thomas Denman, Esq., barrister-at-law, who was born July 30, 1806.

The Earl of Aberdeen left town yesterday for Perth en route to Balmoral, on a visit to the Queen.

Mr. Hume, M.P., was on Wednesday last presented with an address from the inhabitants of Thurso.

A public ball was given in Bury, on Friday, in honour of Mr. Frederick Peel, the parliamentary representative of that place. About sixteen hundred persons were present; but the room was so inconveniently crowded by those anxious to hear Mr. Peel, that very little dancing was indulged in before midnight. Mr. Peel addressed the meeting in a brief speech, which contained nothing of importance.

The Empress Eugenie arrived at Boulogne on Monday evening, at five o'clock. She was accompanied by her ladies of honour and a suite of domestics. The road from the railway terminus to the royal chateau at Capecure was lined on both sides by the Imperial Guard, and all the brilliancy of a great military display was brought into action in order to give *salut* to Her Majesty's visit. She is considerably improved in health. To-day the grand sham battle is to come off. It is to commence about twelve miles from Boulogne, and to extend several miles around. General Schramm is to represent the Czar Nicholas, and St. Omer is to be the Cronstadt or Sebastopol on the occasion. The Emperor Napoleon is to command the attacking troops, and to besiege and take the stronghold of the Russian enemy.

CORN EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1854.

For wheat and oats we have a fair demand to-day, at fully Monday's rates.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat, English, 1,430 qrs.; Foreign, 2,050 qrs. Barley, English, 620 qrs. Oats, English, 710 qrs.; Irish, 750 qrs.; Foreign, 4,040 qrs. Flour, English, 560 sks.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"H. Shrimpton." The amendment was ill-advised. The rate is legal, having been carried by a majority of the vestry. Our correspondent should refer to some specific advice given on this subject in our columns a few weeks since.

"A Health Seeker," "G. Leonard," and "A Subscriber," we will answer next week.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1854.

SUMMARY.

MR. URQUHART'S prediction that the Western Powers would never invade Russian territory has fallen to the ground. Nearly 60,000 French, English, and Turkish troops were on the 14th and 15th of the present month disembarked in the Crimea without molestation. The artillery and stores were landed on the following day in spite of a heavy surf, which greatly impeded the operation. This great achievement, in itself equivalent to a victory, and necessarily liable to numerous mischances, was effected without either loss or injury, and with that regularity and completeness which the well-directed instructions issued to the officers led us to anticipate. The landing was effected, not as the telegraph erroneously represented, at Eupatoria, but at a place called the Old Fort, nearly in the middle of Kalamata Bay, about thirty miles north of Sebastopol, and twenty to the south of Eupatoria. Official intelligence informs us that the Allies, without waiting for reserves from Varna, were to advance immediately towards Sebastopol, and that the Tartar population of the Crimea had exhibited a friendly disposition towards the invading armies. One effect of this experiment in landing a hostile force on foreign shores will be to dissipate, once for all, the absurd alarms which have so many times prevailed at home, of the facility of disembarking a French army of 100,000 men on British shores. Under the most favourable circumstances, the Allies have taken three days to land 60,000 men, with their stores and material.

The plan of the forthcoming campaign is of course only matter of conjecture. All accounts, even those of a Russian complexion, estimate the strength of the enemy at no more than 50,000, including the garrison of Sebastopol. It is probable that the Allies are anxious to strike a decisive blow before the arrival of further reinforcements in the Russian camp. At one of the rivers between Old Fort, and Sebastopol, or, more probably, on the heights adjoining the great fortress, where some 30,000 men are stated to be drawn up, Prince Menschikoff will probably await the attack. In the Crimea, as elsewhere, the formidable power of the Czar vanishes on close inspection, and we are not surprised to learn that he already gives up Sebastopol as lost. How curiously his diplomatic finesse has redounded to his own disadvantage, will be seen in another column.

Mystery still hangs over the movements of Sir C. Napier, although rumour points mainly to an approaching attack on Revel, ere the Baltic campaign is concluded. What will be attempted in the spring, is indicated by the statement that ten more regiments of British troops are to be made up to their full complement, and held in readiness to proceed to the North. The White Sea squadron has returned. Archangel was unmolested in consequence of the ships-of-war being unable to enter the harbour, but Kola, the capital of Russian Lapland, was bombarded and destroyed. For the rest, Ibraila and Galatz are to be occupied (probably as winter quarters) by the Turks, with

the gracious permission of Austria, who only consented on the earnest representations of the Allies. Omar Pacha is, therefore, on the borders of Besarabia, ready, if need be, for a spring campaign on Russian territory.

The moral condition of the organization from whose mechanical efficiency we justly expect such immense results, is a question brought into frightful but not unhealthy prominence. Before the indignation excited by the Windsor disclosures has subsided, it is rekindled by similar disclosures, made by a coroner's inquest in our greatest naval depot. Two officers of a ship of war in Portsmouth harbour go ashore late in the evening—introduce themselves to women whom they casually meet—treat their disreputable acquaintances to spirits and confectionary—take them on board ship—provide them with wine and brandy, till one of the two drinks herself mad—suffer her to get bruised and discoloured by falling or knocking herself about, though there are surgeons on board—abandon her, in the dead of the night, to the care of a boatman and the mercy of the police—and leave her to die of the injuries she sustained in this wretched frolic. It is, in truth, open to suspicion,—and the poor victim of this heartless profligacy seems to have affirmed it,—that her injuries were not self-inflicted; that it was hussing as well as drunkenness, and rather violence than neglect, to which was owing the immediate cause of her death. That this suspicion may be dispelled we heartily hope,—but that it be authoritatively declared whether officers of her Majesty's service are licensed to carry vice to the boundaries of ruffianism, there is now an imperative demand.

Cholera continues to abate,—but not at the rapid pace anticipated from last week's report. In the week ending Saturday, September 23rd, it was the cause of 1,284 deaths—making the total mortality 2,504; about double the average. The Registrar-General, in his publication announcing these facts, compares the Board of Health to a War Minister empowered to resist invasion only with "the forces which every parish and public company would consent to vote and bring into the field." The facts taken in evidence before the coroner relative to the conduct of the Clerkenwell Board of Guardians, but too well justify this representation. Immediately on his accession to office, Sir Benjamin Hall offered the co-operation of his department to that, among other metropolitan Boards. It was declined. Two or three weeks later,—as authorised by an order in Council,—the Board of Health issued instructions for the removal of nuisances, and the provision of medical attendance. Of these instructions, the Clerkenwell Board of Guardians—it is officially complained—took no notice. The medical inspector, moreover, deposes that he had to report, that although diarrhoea was very prevalent in the parish, there was no parochial dispensary, no visitation, and no printed cautions: that his representations to the Guardians were treated with neglect; and that he was insulted and impeded in the discharge of his duty. Upon one of the numerous victims to the epidemic, the Board of Health has therefore caused a coroner's inquest to be held, and a thorough investigation to ensue. It is understood that, upon the result of this and similar investigations, the Minister of Health will next session have a demand for amended powers. Meanwhile, the collection of medical evidence continues,—and, unfortunately, a large proportion of mortal issues is attributed to the use of castor oil.

The brilliant prospect of cheapness and prosperity opened up by the abundance of the harvest, is overcast by a further rise of prices in the corn-market. The rise is at least ten shillings from the lowest point of depression. But there is good reason to believe that this overclouding will be transient because it is artificial. When the reaction in prices has been explained by various circumstances, there remains the suspicion that those circumstances have been pushed beyond their just advantage. The present wants of France appear to have afforded a fair ground for enhancement,—and the conjectural deficiency of America to have been used for purposes of speculation. If it be so, another corn-market panic is in preparation, and a re-opening of the quarrel between the eater and the baker,—a cycle of events illustrating afresh the necessity of agricultural statistics.

This necessity has been a topic of discussion—with a comprehensive variety of other topics—at the sittings of the British Association; an annual event which at once marks and relieves the depth of the recess. It has been for years past, the custom of a leading journal to bait these "scientific gypsies" with banter, satire, and even invective. But even gypsies, if lodged in a palace, would be visited by the county; and so the *Times* again "affects the god," and "deigns to nod." St. George's Hall alike honoured and was honoured by its guests; and we may probably pick out of their talk something better worth remembering than the complaints we have commented upon in another column.

In addition to that remarkable Chinese intelligence, which seems to indicate that the insurgent leaders are turning upon one another their common superstition or imposture,—we have only one piece of news from abroad. The Canadian ministers, beaten in the elections, have resigned,—and, although the anti-ministerial majority is Liberal, the Tory Sir Allan Macnab is called to the colonial premiership; engaging to settle the clergy reserves question by their secularization. Thus, in the Colonies as at home, the men of the middle path are driven aside by their own over caution—the tortoise passes the hare,—and the spectators are warned to stake nothing upon the pursuers of the boasted golden mean.

FROM EUPATORIA TO SEBASTOPOL.

THE expedition to the Crimea is scarcely less one of geographical exploration than of military enterprise. The country anciently known as the Taurian Chersonesus—the site of Greek colonies, and the granary of Athens, as Sicily was of Rome—though the scene of important historical events, and the theme of eloquent description by modern travellers,—is still virtually an unknown land. Whatever the allies may obtain, or fail to obtain, for the peace of Europe, they are sure to contribute largely to our better knowledge of the remote but famous peninsula which they have at length invaded. Whether as conquerors or only as assailants, they must remain there long enough to ascertain its exact configuration, capabilities, and climate.

As at present known, and roughly described, it is,—cut-off from the peninsula of Kertch, with which we have no present concern—nearly an exact square, of which the angles are in the direction of the four principal points of the compass, and each of the sides somewhat more than a hundred miles in length. On the north, is the gulf of Perekop—on the west, Kalamita bay. Of this latter, the northern point is Cape Turkan—the southern Cape Khersonese, immediately behind which is Sebastopol. About midway between these two Capes, is the smaller bay, or "bight" of Eupatoria,—where is a town, inhabited chiefly by Jews, having for its sole ornament a handsome synagogue, and doing a considerable trade in wheat and salt. It was at this point that the army was announced to have disembarked—but we now know that the disembarkation was effected at a place called Old Fort, twenty miles below Eupatoria, and thirty miles from Sebastopol. The question now is, by what route would they make for the latter, and what difficulties might they find in the way.

A little above Old Fort, runs a military road, from Eupatoria to Simpheropol, the Russian capital of the country, whence of course another road runs down to Sebastopol. These two roads, in fact, form two sides of a triangle, each about thirty miles long, and with an equilateral base. Two routes have been worked out for the allies, upon maps at home—one, along the inland road to Simpheropol—the other, along the coast, immediately upon Sebastopol. From the fact of their landing some ten miles from the point at which the road reaches the coast, it is highly probable that they will pursue the latter course,—and there can be no doubt they will do so, if it be true that dry, grassy, and level "downs" stretch before them, and no worse obstructions than three narrow rivers intersect their path. At any one of these fords an army might dispute their passage,—but to that contingency they would be in every case exposed, and could scarcely accept it at less disadvantage. The fleet, too, can keep up communication with them, coasting in sight. Three days would suffice to bring them, with the artillery and munitions, to the heights that overlook the apparently doomed city and fortress.

The sympathy of the inhabitants makes a conspicuous figure in the brief bulletin that is the modest record of a great preliminary success. There is nothing surprising in the intelligence, however gratifying. The native population of the Crimea is mainly Tartar and Mahomedan. The ineradicable habits of the race, and their religious allegiance to the Sultan, are alike hostile to Russia. The manner in which she acquired her title to their submission, and in which she has exercised her power, has by no means tended to conciliate them. According to all accounts, they are, after seventy years of Russian rule, as alien from her faith and civilization as ever. The last published book of travels in those parts,—Mr. Charles Henry Scott's,—hits off with as much apparent truth as pungency, the characteristics of the two races, in describing the ancient and modern portions of their capital:—

On the very margin of this, here strongly defined, boundary—between plain and mountain—stand the modern town of Simpheropol, and her eldest sister, Ac-Metchet (the white mosque), clinging together, but not embracing, with smiles on the face, but rancour in the heart. They are not the offspring of the same father. The elder is the Tartar's daughter—modest, unassuming, and retiring; the younger, a bold Russian wench, covered

with paint and tinsel, wearing ornaments which she has stolen from a Grecian beauty: her self-esteem ever prominent, and, with wanton vanity, displaying those outward, vulgar charms, which ill conceal the rottenness within. The new part of Simpheropol is indeed but another sample of a Russian provincial capital, in addition to those we have so often described, though better than the generality of them. It has wide streets, straggling houses, painted roofs, conspicuous churches, fine public buildings, well-kept gardens, rattling droskies, and a tolerably good German hotel, at which we took up our quarters. A population of about twelve thousand souls, of which half are Tartars, a quarter Russians, and the rest made up of gipsies, Jews, Greeks, and Armenians.

A people more primitive in their habits,—more averse to settled industry, and impatient of regular government,—than these Crim Tartars, would scarcely be found on the steppes of Asia. The alleged design of Prince Menschikoff to rally them for the repulse of the invaders, may be set down at once as evidence of his despondency, or as the invention of the enemy. If the Tartars do not ride away into the interior at the first appearance of the triple flags, it will be because they prefer to join with their fellow-religionists in fighting a common foe.

The climate of the Crimea has been the subject of curiously contradictory representations. Dr. Clarke reports that he found there the beauty and salubrity of the long lost Eden—valleys "protected by encircling alps from every cold and blighting wind, and only open to those breezes which spring from the south,"—"continual streams of crystal water," descending from the mountains upon "gardens where every species of fruit known in the west of Europe, and many kinds that are not, attain the highest perfection,"—venomous reptiles and insects, as unknown as chilling winds or unwholesome exhalations—and "the life of the inhabitants that of the golden age;" their labour "merely an amusing exercise," and their repose broken only by "harmless thunder reverberating on the rocks above them, or by the murmur of the waves on the beach below." Of course, this will no more do for the complete picture of a country containing 15,000 square miles, than a description of some English watering-place would serve to describe all England. But Pallas, and other travellers, are almost as eulogistic as Clarke. Whence, then, comes the popular impression that the Crimea is a region of steppes, covered with rank vegetation, dotted with salt lakes, devoured by locusts, infested with scorpions and tarantulas, desolated by frequent famine and fever? The truth is, the most contradictory representations of this remarkable country are not inconsistent. It is divided by the river Salghei, flowing from west to east, into two distinct parts—of which the southern, is in many parts extremely beautiful, fertile, and salubrious; while the northern, or highlands, is virtually a desert, and has at its eastern extremity a large lake, bearing the sufficiently significant designation, "Putrid Sea." Happily, it is in the former of these regions—to the west of the mountain range that bars out the unwelcome influences of the east, and far below the level of those ambiguous plains whence are fetched the wheat and salt that are shipped at Eupatoria.

The selection of a spot for embarkation, and the conduct of that difficult operation, must be held to reflect the highest credit upon the commanders. The recent traveller above quoted,—with other, and some better qualified, observers,—point out several places at which the invasion might be attempted; and at the same time, the perils which would be incurred. None of these suggestions have been adopted,—all of these difficulties avoided. A reconnoitering squadron off Balacava appears to have diverted thither the attention of the enemy, while a landing was being effected some forty miles higher up, and yet at a safe distance from the opposition of which Eupatoria might have been made the nucleus. In three days,—notwithstanding the roll of a heavy sea through two of those days,—the embarkation of fifty-eight thousand men, with four thousand horses, and eighty pieces of artillery, is reported to have been effected. No wonder that before such an imposing force, so quietly and quickly set ashore, whatever power of resistance there might be was withdrawn, and the resolution taken to defend behind natural ramparts, strengthened by skill and labour, the fortification whose destruction would be the military destruction of Russian power in the East.

A BRAVE ADVOCATE AND UPRIGHT JUDGE.

THOMAS DENMAN, Lord Chief Justice of England, is dead. On Friday, at Stoke Albany, Northamptonshire, he closed a life begun in 1779. Through nearly fifty of which seventy-six years, he commanded the attention, admiration, and esteem of his fellow-countrymen.

Though his father was a fashionable physician, and several others of his family were connected with the medical profession, Thomas Denman was early designed for the bar. In childhood he enjoyed,

at Palgrave School, near Diss, the teaching and discipline of Mrs. Barbauld, still famous in the nursery and school-room. In youth, he went to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1800. In 1806,—already married to the daughter of a country clergyman,—he was called to the bar. He had imbibed,—we know not where,—perhaps, since the love of freedom is natural to youth, we should say, he developed,—strongly Liberal affinities. He had, therefore, to work against the influences of the long, heavy rule of Perceval and Eldon. But his politics helped to bring him practice,—and he distinguished himself in cases of indictment for sedition, libel, or blasphemy; then, among the regular instruments of Government and party. In 1818, he was returned, by favour of Mr. Calcraft, for the borough of Wareham; and immediately took his place beside Brougham in energetic opposition to the tyranny of the Regent. The formal accession of George the Fourth, offered these brothers of the long robe a challenge which they accepted with decision, and fought out with unflinching courage. In the defence of Queen Caroline, Denman gained scarcely less distinction and popularity than Brougham. His eloquence and fidelity won the admiration of all classes. During a slight recess, he made a visit to Cheltenham,—and was received like a victorious soldier. "None could wonder," says a writer in the *Daily News*, "at the strength of the popular feeling in his favour who heard, or even saw, his pleading on behalf of his injured client. His noble features and majestic form were all alive with emotion; his utterance was as natural as that of any kindly citizen who was pitying the Queen by his own fireside: and the strength of his feelings roused his intellect and warmed his eloquence to a manifestation of power greater than appeared before or after. All England was in tears at that pathetic saying of his about the omission of the Queen's name in the Liturgy,—that if she was prayed for at all it was in the prayer 'for all that are desolate and afflicted.' All England exulted when he drove home the charge of the prosecution against the royal husband himself in the felicitous quotation from 'Paradise Lost':

The other shape,
If shape it might be called that shape had none:
Or substance might be called that shadow seemed,
For each seemed either; black it stood as night,
Fierce as ten furies, terrible as hell,
And shook a dreadful dart; what seemed his head,
The likeness of a kingly crown had on."

The Corporation of London made him its Common Sergeant, but no professional honours which the Government of Lord Liverpool could withhold did Denman receive, however clearly merited by professional standing. For another eight or ten years, he had to content himself with Parliamentary renown, and a good though not very lucrative practice—for his qualities as a lawyer was not considered equal to those of contemporaries whom he excelled as an advocate. Nor was his career as a politician very brilliant, although he rendered a steady and warm support to the law reformers and the negro-slavery abolitionists. In 1830,—the year that set the ball of Revolution agoing,—Nottingham chose him for its member by a great majority; and the Reform Ministry made him its Attorney-General, gilding the distinction with the customary Knighthood. In 1834, the death of Lord Tenterden vacated the Chief-Justiceship,—and William the Fourth, suppressing the family prejudice, assented to Denman's election to that seat, and to the peerage. Only two years later, he pronounced a decision that opened up one of the most famous controversies in our constitutional history. The House of Commons, he declared, could not justify the publication of a libel;—the House asserted its privileges, even to imprisoning the sheriffs who executed the judicial decision;—and the quarrel died out, leaving no more satisfactory conclusion than that from which the Lord Chief Justice had started,—namely, that though Parliament is supreme, neither House is supreme when acting alone. In 1846, he joined with Brougham, Campbell, and Oottenham, in pronouncing the decision which liberated O'Connell, and destroyed the Tory government in Ireland; a decision embalmed in the popular memory by the pungency of its expression,—If this verdict be not reversed, trial by jury is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. Other important, though less popular, and, perhaps, less judicious utterances of Lord Denman's, were those in maintenance of the rights of our cruisers on the Slave Coast. In 1850, he resigned his judicial duties,—less, it is believed, from the feeling of inability to discharge them, than of pique at the impression to that effect which had been created, it is said, by Lord Campbell, and by which certainly that busy-body alone profited. Lord Denman's retirement was marked by expressions of honour and regret, and his death will recall his name to the admiring recollection of thousands who have not missed him from the bench. The father of fifteen children,—of whom five sons and six married daughters survive him,—we may hope that so goodly a stock will bear yet more fruit to the adornment and enrichment of a grateful country.

THE DISCONTENTS OF SCIENCE.

AT the meetings of the British Association, still in process, there have been made complaints that science is inadequately honoured and rewarded, in the persons of her distinguished votaries, at the hands of the State. Specifically, it is objected that too large a proportion of the fund annually distributed for the encouragement of art, literature, and science, is awarded to persons connected with the two former;—and the alleged unfairness is held to be significant of a general injustice.

We are very ready to listen to and sympathise with complaints from this quarter. Though literature be our proper vocation,—and though our education must be confessed to have been, like Earl Derby's, "pre-scientific"—we do not think the special devotee of natural philosophy can exceed us in admiration, or appreciation, thereof. We know, from the too brief taste we have had of its quality, it is not "crabbed and sour, as dull fools suppose." We can admit, from analogy, that its attractions must be overwhelming to a mind fully susceptible thereto. We see, at a glance over the bit of earth bounded by our horizon, how real and illimitable are the blessings which it confers, even upon regardless millions. We look with a reverence which the demigods of song or statesmanship can hardly inspire, upon men who disarm the lightning of its terrors, bind the spirit of two elements to the service of most ponderous matter, set a city afloat upon the ocean, spell out the unwritten history of the world and its inhabitants, and lay upon the starry surges of heaven the compulsion of unvarying law. We are ready with our leaf of laurel at every fresh triumph,—yea, pay before hand the tribute of gratulation in confidence of yet mightier deeds.

Yet do we not go with the savans in laying claim to more money and peculiar honours. The distribution of the £1,200 per annum allowed to the sovereign by Parliament for the reward of public services, is so petty an affair that it would be unworthy of discussion, did it not serve to show the difficulty of complying with the demand for more. The distributors seem to be distracted—or to have been so hitherto—by the desire at once to honour certain pursuits, and to relieve pecuniary distress. With little enough money for the latter purpose, they have unwisely attempted the former—pensioning from the same narrow purse, the relatives of a successful author, who earned for years the whole sum per annum, and the orphan of a needy poet who died suddenly and in debt. Lord Aberdeen has now laid down the rule, we understand, that the object of the grant shall be considered as exclusively eleemosynary. This, it will be said, only renders it the more necessary to provide by other means for the discharge of a duty previously acknowledged, but alurred. We would rather that the assumed duty were altogether disavowed. For the dignity and comfort of men engaged in the non-recognized professions, we would have it so. Except there were laid down a scale of services by which genius would never stoop to task itself, and talent could easily evade, the allotment of the supposed rewards must be dependent on arbitrary circumstances—the friendship of the influential or at best the estimate of the contemporary public; circumstances from which the more perfectly the intellectual worker is liberated, the better will he do his work. He is now dependent, like us all, for the payment of his services to society, upon the impression he can make upon its consciousness. Let him claim as much relief from that dependence as the munificence of learned institutions can fairly afford him, but not add thereto the burden of a great man's patronage.

Nor is the case materially different if the character of the reward be strictly honorary. It can add nothing to the self-respect, and little to the social position, of the intellectual man, that he is permitted to write certain letters after his name, or wear a bit of ribbon in his button-hole, unless those distinctions are the exclusive privilege, the sure sign, of intellectual eminence. How is this quality to be secured to them? Surely as little by popular suffrage as by governmental discrimination. It may be proposed, indeed, to make his fellow-professionals the judge of merit in the candidate for honours. Without objecting that the blindness of jealousy or the obliquity of friendship would peril the value of such a verdict, we demand why a result substantially the same cannot be attained now. The savans have an Association all to themselves—they are annually entertained at municipal banquets—they are welcome to the tables of the highest—they are huzzaed in the streets when they are pointed out—if they chose to confer on each other titles and decorations, what better could be done for them by Act of Parliament? To them, moreover, the Universities will now open, with increased liberality, the prizes, with the perquisites, of intellectual emulation. Be they assured then, that their remaining discontents are unjust to an admiring nation and an appreciative legislature, and, above all, to their own native standing among men.

THE RAILWAY OUTRAGE IN ULSTER.

The Irish government have issued a proclamation offering a reward of £200 for the apprehension of the persons who maliciously placed several large stones on the line of railway between Enniskillen and Derry, near Trillick station. The investigation before the coroner is still proceeding; but, owing to the privacy with which the proceedings are conducted, nothing has transpired calculated to throw light on the origin of the outrage. In connection with this affair the *Derry Standard* says:—It appears that for many months past the most bitter feelings of enmity have been entertained by the navvies against the Protestants of Ballinamallard, Trillick, Enniskillen, &c. Rows have at various times taken place, and on the 12th of July, 1853, they threatened to pull down the church of Ballinamallard, and destroy the entire town, if Orange flags were hoisted on the sacred edifice. On that occasion the commotion was so great that an extra force of constabulary had to be called in to preserve the public peace. Threats of vengeance have since been repeatedly uttered by the navvies, and the worst possible feeling has existed between them and the people of the district.

DUBLIN, Sept. 23.—A second victim of the late outrage, Griffin, the stoker of the excursion train, died on Thursday night in the infirmary, where his leg had been amputated. Friday was observed as a day of general thanksgiving in Enniskillen for the escape of the Protestant excursionists, and public indignation on the subject of the atrocious attempt continues to be strongly felt and expressed. The Earl of Enniskillen is going on as well as his friends could wish.

The meeting of the inhabitants of Derry convened to give expression to the public feeling of horror at the recent railway outrage in that vicinity, and to take steps for the discovery of the perpetrators, was also held on Friday; the Mayor of Derry in the chair. Among the gentlemen who addressed the meeting were Sir Robert Ferguson, Bart., M.P., Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., Major Scott, the Rev. James Crawford, and the Rev. Robert Higgenbotham. At this meeting it was resolved to commence a public subscription "as a reward, for the purpose of bringing the criminals to justice." Liberal contributions were entered into, and the railway company have offered £500 as their share to the general fund.

THE MORMON SETTLEMENT.

The following is an extract from a letter describing an overland journey from Illinois (U.S.) to the Oregon territory, made by Mr. John Beeson (brother of Mr. H. Beeson, town missionary, Leeds,) and his nephew, Mr. Wilborne Beeson. It strongly sets forth the abominations of the Mormon settlement:—"After crossing the Missouri we proceeded up the river Platte 500 miles, then through the northern portion of Mexico and the South American states. We took a new route, leaving the City of the Saints 100 miles to our left. There we fell into company with an intelligent Englishman and his wife, who had made their escape from the city, and from whom we ascertained the following particulars:—They had been influenced by the preaching of the apostles and elders of the Mormon church in their own land, had conformed to the doctrines and requirements of the church, and ultimately resolved upon emigrating to this part of the world. They carried their resolution into effect, and proceeded to the City of the Saints, which unhappily for them proved to be a second Sodom. President Young, who is practically prophet, priest, and king, has seventy wives; the bishops, elders, and indeed all others who choose, have as many as their means will enable them to support. Drunkenness is common, and encouragement given to theatrical performances, music, dancing, and whatever will please the senses. Much dissipation exists, particularly amongst females, many of whom are subjected to scanty means of subsistence, and at the same time have many additions to the common trials of domestic life, without its usual aids and sympathies. Some sincerely pious persons have become insane, others blasphemous, and many atheists; this last was the case with my informant, who was originally a member of the Baptist church. But there are multitudes to whom the theory and practice of Mormonism is sufficiently attractive to secure their ready adherence, and these are, numerically considered, strong enough to overcome the subordinate, and execute the will of the rulers. The officials have in their special employment an order of men called 'The tribes of Dan,' each of whom it is requisite should possess a certain temperament, have red hair and whiskers, and swear to execute the secret counsels of the church. These have in charge all who evince a spirit of opposition to the ruling powers, and they are required to supervise all communications to and from abroad previously to their being handed over to their respective owners, if there be any manifestation on their part of the disposition alluded to. They are 800 miles from the nearest civilized settlements, surrounded by impassable mountains, trackless deserts, and hostile Indians: escape is therefore impossible, except occasionally during the summer months, when they may perchance steal into an emigrant train to Oregon. The council, or church rulers, require one-tenth of all the time and property that each possesses for church purposes, and things are so managed that but few can long retain what they carry with them. The city is situated on a vast plain, the soil of which is excellent for the growth of wheat and vegetables, although there is no timber for fuel except upon the mountains, ten miles distant; the climate is healthy, but exceedingly cold in winter. The duties of Englishmen are excessively laborious: the trials of an emigrant are severe under the best of circumstances, but especially so to one journeying to, and sojourning at, Deseret."

THE WAR.

INVASION OF THE CRIMEA.

The great Anglo-French expedition has arrived safely in the Crimea, and disembarked without opposition. The first intelligence of the landing of the Allied forces at Eupatoria on the 14th inst. was transmitted on the 16th by the Internuncio or Austrian Minister at Constantinople to General Coronini, now in command of the Austrian troops in Bucharest. The courier reached that place on the 19th, and the important message was instantly forwarded to the nearest Austrian telegraphic station, from which it reached Vienna on Wednesday, the 20th. Count Buol lost no time in communicating the despatch he had received to Lord Westmoreland and Baron Bourqueney, and he accompanied this communication with the cordial congratulations of the Imperial Government on this successful opening of the campaign. The message was then transmitted to London and Paris, where it was published on Thursday morning, exactly one week after the landing was stated to have taken place on the shores of the Crimea. The *Moniteur* of Saturday publishes a despatch from Constantinople of the 15th, which concurred in the main with the more rapid message through Vienna, and the extraordinary rapidity with which this news has reached the West of Europe accounted in some degree for the absence of further details. More precise and certain intelligence has now reached this country, which, though it does not bear out the landing of 55,000 men at Eupatoria, may still be regarded as highly satisfactory. According to this account, which was received on Sunday by the Duke of Newcastle, the expedition arrived on the 14th off a place called the Old Fort, or Staroe Ukreplenie, about 20 miles to the south of Eupatoria, and 30 to the north of Sebastopol. Here the landing was immediately commenced, and before nightfall nearly all the Infantry and part of the Artillery were safely disembarked. On the 15th the disembarkation continued, and, although the operation was rendered somewhat difficult by the surf on the beach, it was going on rapidly and successfully up to the 16th, and apparently without any opposition from the enemy. The exertions of the fleet, under the immediate command of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Lyons, excited the admiration of the army, and were, in fact, above all praise.

Omar Pacha received at Bucharest, on the 22nd inst., the following despatch, dated the 17th, and signed by Marshal St. Arnaud and Lord Raglan: "Your Highness,—We have disembarked fortunately to the north of Sebastopol; the enemy has offered no resistance, and we have occupied this position. This circumstance has produced a deep impression on the Tartar population, which does not attempt to conceal its sympathy with us. The stores and artillery are disembarked. We march upon Sebastopol with the most perfect confidence in the success of our great enterprise."

Another despatch from Bucharest (unofficial) says:—The inhabitants manifested the most friendly dispositions, and supplied the soldiers with provisions. On the 18th, the troops were to advance on Sebastopol, where it was expected they would arrive on the 20th.

AUSTRIA AND THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The *Moniteur* of Sunday contains the following statement:—"In the discussions which have taken place between the Cabinets of Paris, London, and Vienna, on the subject of the occupation of the Principalities by the Austrian troops, it has been agreed that the French, English, and Ottoman armies may at any time, if they deem it expedient, co-operate actively in the occupation, and that no impediment will thence result to the defensive or offensive operations which the three belligerent powers may direct against Russia. Faithful to this engagement, his Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph despatched orders to General Hess, by electric telegraph, on the evening of the 21st inst., to offer no opposition to the movement of the Turkish army upon Galatz and Ibraila, in the event of such a movement forming part of the combinations of Omar Pacha."

A private telegraphic message from Vienna of the 23rd inst., announces the entry of General Hess into Bucharest.

THE CAUCASUS—REVIVAL OF ISLAMISM.

Two gentlemen, who left the Turkish capital for the exploration of Circassia and to commence a friendly intercourse with the separate tribes, have returned, after four months' absence. About the time when the roads became clear of snow the two travellers left for the eastern coast of the Black Sea, and visited all the forts from Anapa to Batum. But the principal result of the expedition is, that the country between the Caucasus and the Kuban has been entered for the first time by Englishmen. The country of Abadzake, which extends along the north-eastern slope of the chain, is inhabited by a race ready to join in any scheme of opposition to Russia. Mr. Sarrell states that he and his companion were hospitably received, but were everywhere asked if they had the authority of the Naib to travel through the country. This Naib is the lieutenant or deputy of Schamyl, and, though a Daghestanee and no Circassian, has obtained entire influence over the minds of these heretofore sundered races. He is named Emin Bey, and lately visited Constantinople with a numerous train, where he received assurances from the Porte that the rights and independence of the tribes should be respected in the event of the supremacy being taken from Russia and restored to the Sultan. Emin Bey has been in the Western Caucasus from seven to nine years, and during that time he has caused an entire change in the feelings, the opinions, and the religious tenets of the people. The deputy of Schamyl was struck with the idea of regenerating Mahomedanism in regions where it had been corrupted, and he determined also to propagate it where paganism still reigned, but was rapidly declining into

the absence of all religion at all. He has succeeded in his plans, and has united the Caucasian races on the basis of Islamism. The task was most difficult, for these mountain tribes, the *delritus* thrown up into the creeks and valleys of the Caucasus by successive tides of migration, differ from each other in language, features, religious rites, and civil institutions. Emin Bey, acting always under the authority and with the advantage of Schamyl's name, has visited them all, burned their idols with the audacity of the Prophet himself, built mosques and schools, convinced the divided races that their only hope of safety is in union, and the only bond of union the faith of Mahomet; the consequence has been an extent of conversion which has had no parallel since the first days of Christianity and Islamism, and of which old religions have hardly been thought capable. Emin Bey has few opportunities of communicating with Schamyl; yet once or twice a year he sends an account of his progress and receives in turn instructions for the future. Of course, his liberty or judgment is very great, and for the success of his plans he is indebted only to himself, and to the fear which Russian aggression has inspired. Schamyl himself, though now an old man, is still active, and has of late carried on the war with greater skill than ever. It is indeed mainly owing to him that the wretched Mushir of Kars and his neglected army have not been totally destroyed. Although the accounts published in England respecting this warrior are most absurd, it is still true that he is able to effect much by the alarm which he occasions to the Russian army, his power of stopping supplies, and materially impeding reinforcements.

A LETTER FROM THE INTERIOR OF RUSSIA.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* forwards a letter from the interior of Russia, "written by a man whose position enables him to inform himself well, and addressed to one whom he has every interest in not deceiving." It is, however, singularly inaccurate in some particulars, and its value lies not so much in the intelligence it may convey, as in the fact that it is an authentic expression of Russian feeling.

The writer says, it was well known that the Western Powers would not operate through Moldavia and Wallachia, but from the Russian coasts of the Black Sea; and he mentions the strengthening of the force in the Crimea and of the fortress of Anapa. He estimates the forces in the Crimea and the places on the neighbouring continent at 100,000 men; and he anticipates Russian defeat, because, although the troops are brave, they are not commanded by intelligent generals. Having defeated the Russian armies, he says the hostile forces will stream over the most beautiful and fertile portions of the Russian empire.

Those tracts of country compose the Russian Italy, which is very little known abroad; and the maintenance of a numerous army is an easy affair, as, in addition to the most beautiful products of the soil, such as wheat, maize, rye, &c., there is also forage in plenty for the cavalry. Everything of this kind is in such quantities there, that grain has hardly any money value: for instance, wheat costs 1s. 6d. English per bushel; hay, straw, &c., has no value at all. Horned cattle are in such abundance there that the prime beef must be given to the poor, and often even to the dogs, simply from the inability of the population to consume it. The tallow alone of these immense herds is used for export to foreign countries. The peasants in those parts don't pitch or tar their vehicles, but smear them with suet. The winter is, it is true, sometimes severe there, but is of no long duration; as is comprehensible from the circumstance that the coast of the Black Sea down as far as the land of the Czerkassen lies in the same latitude as Italy. The confidence that is put in a Russian winter, like that of 1812, loses all value with reference to these localities, and it would be an enormous mistake if they were to reckon on it for an ally, as it was in 1812. A numerous hostile army can support itself there perfectly comfortably for years and years, more particularly if, as in this case, ample reinforcements are forwarded. The population there is not scattered so thinly as people abroad fancy. There are, it is true, no very celebrated towns, but the land is well cultivated, and a number of villages cover the face of the country. There are more particularly some very extensive German colonies; and I have been assured that the traveller fancies himself transported in the middle of Germany when he has an opportunity of seeing the prosperity and the wealth of the colonists there. In the neighbourhood of the colonies are to be seen extensive estates, and a single landowner there will have more horsekeepers and cowherds than a similar landowner in these parts has horses or cows. The state of prosperity extends over the whole south of Russia from the Volga up to Podolia, &c. The point which the Western Powers have selected for their attack is therefore, well and wisely chosen—that is the most vulnerable point of the empire. If the German Powers continue to observe the same inaction—if they let the attack of the English and French be quietly organized—if they wait for the collision then actually to take place—there can be very little doubt as to the future of Russia.

Having drawn this picture, the writer naively begs his correspondent "to forward to Berlin this matter for reflection, so that help may be sent to us by Prussia as rapidly as possible." The ensuing remarks are interesting as showing the friendly light in which Prussia is regarded. Conferences and protocols, pacific proposals and diplomatic concoctions, are no good here; they only procure the enemy time to make his attack good. There is only one help possible, one rescue practicable—and that is, that Prussia should immediately despatch 300,000 men to Podolia, and even further on towards the Crimea, and prevent the collision. Two months later, and it will be too late. Too late, because a Russian army once beaten is not easily re-organized, all the stick-drilled soldiers escaping altogether when beyond the reach of the stick; and because the generals are inefficient, Paskiewitch "an antiquated souvenir," and Gortschakoff a well-read old gentleman without military fire. "The Emperor is the best General, and after him his son Constantine." Two deplorable circumstances are, that there are whole

regiments of Poles who will fraternize with the French and English; and that the Russians looked with too much contempt upon the Turkish soldiers.

REFORM AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A council of the high functionaries and principal Ulemas of the Porte was recently held at Constantinople, under the presidency of the Grand Vizier, to hear read a Hatti-Sheriff from the Sultan. In this document the Sultan expresses his desire to realize the objects of the Tanzimat. The principles of reform have been consolidated, but there are defects and breaches in all the departments of the administrative system, which require a remedy. As the cause of the non-realization of these objects has been "nothing else but corruption," the Sultan proposes to put in force a new law, which can be neither evaded nor falsely interpreted. The important matters to be dealt with are thus set forth:—

"The full and entire application of the dispositions of the laws by the tribunals; the force of the Government in the country; the progress of the public welfare and prosperity; justice in all affairs; order in the finances; the amelioration of the fate of all classes of our subjects."

In order that they may be deliberately and effectually dealt with, the Sultan orders the appointment of a new Council, or commission, composed of five or six upright and experienced members.

"Such are the points on which are concentrated our desires. Religion, zeal for the general good, and patriotism, require that each one should labour with ardour in the solution of questions so useful to public affairs. It will, therefore, be necessary that the Ministers and the functionaries, forgetting their particular advantage, should consecrate all their efforts to the general interests—interests in which each has naturally his part. Let, therefore, the labour be sincerely and faithfully undertaken, with all the attention and all the zeal possible, for the organization of the necessary rules and regulations."

A CHAPTER IN MODERN DIPLOMACY HISTORY.

The *Journal des Debats* has given currency in its columns to a pretty story of the recall of the Russian Ambassador, Baron Meyendorff, from Vienna; in which we are introduced to the Emperor of Austria, Prince Metternich, and the Emperor of Russia; and one corner of the veil that hides the secrets of diplomacy seems to be lifted. M. Meyendorff went to Vienna in 1850, prepared to push Russian influence, on the strength of Russian services. He found a stout opponent in Prince Schwartzberg; but on the death of that statesman, and the accession of Count Buol, M. Meyendorff believed his influence increased, for he had married the sister of the new Austrian Foreign Secretary. It is stated that when the Eastern question came permanently forward, the Russian Minister told his master that he was certain of Austrian neutrality; and the Emperor about the same time had been informed from London that the alliance between France and England was impossible, and that he need not be uneasy on that score. Meyendorff rose in favour, and gained the unlimited confidence of the Emperor.

What, continues the *Debats*, were the real designs of the Emperor of Russia in 1853? That is a point which it would be very important to clear up. M. de Meyendorff certainly knew them, and, doubtless, he thought so when he wrote to his friends in Paris, London, and Berlin—"I do not pretend to prophesy, but I think I may say that the general peace of Europe will not last a year, and that before that time has expired we shall witness great events." M. de Meyendorff returned to Vienna; where he found that great changes had taken place, and he explained himself to Prince Metternich on the subject. "Take care!" said the old Chancellor to him: "From what I have just heard, I understand that your Emperor wishes to proceed to great lengths against Turkey. Let him reflect on what he is about, and let him consider that the moment is not opportune for battering that Government in breach. Be assured that, if he does not let the East remain quiet, the face of things will change throughout all Europe, and I would not answer for anything." "I regret to tell you," replied M. de Meyendorff, "that the Emperor sees things in quite a different light; and the instructions, which he has given to me compel me to press you to take a decisive part." "Well, then," said M. de Metternich, "I tell you beforehand, that I cannot conscientiously remain silent under such grave circumstances, and that I shall warn the Emperor my master. He will not follow you in the path into which you wish to lead him; he will not follow you in it because he cannot do so; and your Sovereign, you may believe me, will in the end find himself isolated in the midst of Europe." A few days after this conversation, which was much talked of at all the courts of Germany, the Emperor of Austria wrote an autograph letter to the Emperor Nicholas (June, 1853), in which he said, "that he should leave in his hands all that was necessary to do at Constantinople—that he approved of it all beforehand, and that he would hold himself in readiness for all."

Meyendorff enjoyed a brilliant but brief triumph. Count Buol declared that Austria would be neutral, but only up to a certain point. The change had been operated by the intervention of Metternich; and when Count Orloff failed in his mission, and learned from Metternich that he himself had warned Meyendorff, the fall of that diplomatist was completed, and his recall was decided upon. The *Debats* adds, that "Prince Gortschakoff, his successor, belongs to the Russian party: the German party at St. Petersburg has been vanquished in the person of M. Meyendorff." [But it will be remembered that when war became inevitable, it was also said that the German party had been vanquished in the person of Count Nesselrode; who had, so it was alleged, opposed the war.]

THE CZAR'S GERMAN COUSINS.

The *Reveu des Deux Mondes*, in a recent article on the relations of Russia and Germany, gives the following *resumé* of the intermarriages of the Imperial family of Russia with the lesser German courts:—"The Emperor Alexander married a Princess of Baden, and the Emperor Nicholas married the daughter of Frederic William III., the sister of the reigning King. Catherine Paulowna, a sister of Alexander and of Nicholas,

married, first a Prince of the Oldenburg family, and afterwards King of Wurtemberg. She died three years after her second marriage; but, though the royal widower afterwards married a German princess, the short residence of Catherine Paulowna at the Court of Stuttgart established there relations with Russia which are now drawn so close as to need no extraneous strengthening. The eldest son of the King of Wurtemberg, Prince Charles, heir to the throne, was married in 1846 to the Grand Duchess Olga, daughter of the Czar Nicholas; and one of the King's nieces, the Princess Charlotte, now called Helena Paulowna (for German princesses who make Russian marriages change not only their names, but their religion as well,) is married to the Grand Duke Michael, fourth son of the Emperor Paul. Prince Frederick, the son-in-law of the King, is a colonel of Russian Uhlans; one of the King's cousins, Prince Eugene, is a general of infantry in the service of the Czar; and one of his uncles, the Duke Alexander, was a Russian general-in-chief, and at the head of the direction of roads. The two sons of the Duke Alexander have both been major-generals in the Russian army. Electoral Hesse and Grand Ducal Hesse are no less closely allied with the Imperial family of Russia than is Wurtemberg. In Grand Ducal Hesse, Princess Mary, the sister of the reigning Grand Duke Louis III., is married to the hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, Alexander Nicolaewitch, and her brother, Prince Alexander, is a major-general in the service of Russia, and head of the Russian regiment of Borissoglebski. In Electoral Hesse, Prince Frederic, a cousin of the Grand Duke, is married to the Grand Duchess Alexandra, daughter of the Emperor Nicholas. He is the colonel of the Russian regiment of Mariupolek, and one of his uncles, Prince Emile, is colonel of the regiment of the dragoons of Khasan. Prince Ernest, one of the collateral branches of Hesse Philippsthal-Barchfeld, is a retired general of cavalry in the Russian service. In the Duchy of Warsaw, the reigning Duke, Adolph, is married to Elizabeth Michaelowna, a daughter of the Grand Duke Michael and niece of the Czar. In Oldenburg, Prince Pierre, son of the Czar's sister Catherine Paulowna, by her first marriage with the uncle of the reigning Grand Duke of Oldenburg, is a general of infantry in the Russian army, President of the Senate, Director of 'Affairs Civil and Ecclesiastic,' with the title of an 'Imperial Highness' by virtue of a special ukase. Lastly, the Grand Duke Constantine Nicolaewitch is married to the Princess Alexandra, now the Grand Duchess Josefowna, a daughter of the Duke of Saxe Altenburg; and the grand-daughter of the Grand Duke Michael of Russia is married to the Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. The pages of the *Almanach de Gotha* show how universally the Russian influence is represented at the Sovereign Courts and among the mediatized families of Germany. Where there are no intermarriages with the Imperial family, there are Princesses, Dukes, and Archdukes attached to the Muscovite army by military dignities and employments. It is startling to see how many chiefs of Russian regiments, and colonels of Russian Dragoons and Uhlans there are among the haughty nobles who surround the German Sovereigns."

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

One of the women on board the *Devonshire* was confined of a fine boy a few days since. She was attended by the surgeon of that ship, and is doing well, all necessary comfort being administered to her by order of the commander of the *Devonshire*.

The Royal Albert, 121, is to be taken round to Portsmouth, to be finally prepared for proceeding to the Black Sea, where that splendid strew steam-ship is to serve as flag-ship of Admiral Dundas. The crew of the Britannia will be turned over to her on her arrival there.

Honolulu advices to the 29th July, state that a combined fleet of eight English and French men-of-war were at the Sandwich Islands, whence they sailed on the 29th of July. They were on the look-out for Russian ships, and probably intend a descent upon the Russian possessions northward.

The *Phare de la Manche* of Cherbourg states that 1,607 men belonging to the expeditionary army of the Baltic arrived there on the 14th instant in two English vessels, having left Ledsund on the 4th inst. On board one of these were 213 sick and convalescent belonging to several regiments, and also some Russian cannon taken at Bomarsund, which were landed at the dockyard.

A letter from Alexandria, dated the 1st inst., states that Said Pasha had promised an additional force of 10,000 men to the Sultan, and that orders had been given to concentrate all the disposable Egyptian troops at Alexandria. In the same letter it is said that a regiment of English cavalry, destined to take part in the operations of the army in the East, was expected at Suez from India.

A letter from Soutari of the 8th inst., states that 7,000 or 8,000 Montenegrins had made an irruption into the Turkish territory, and burned several villages. They were ultimately routed and driven back by Colonel Bilaver-Bey at the head of four companies of regular soldiers. The Turks had about 30 men wounded in the affair; the loss of the Montenegrins was much greater.

A great increase to the stock of provisions and victualling stores is being made at Sheerness, preparatory to the arrival of the Baltic fleet now homeward bound. Most of the vessels, it is expected, will winter at Sheerness. The *Observer* says:—"The Baltic fleet will remain in the North until the ice of the approaching winter shall take their place of guarding the Russian ports and confining the Russian navies behind their strongholds."

Mr. Mahn, missionary to the British and Foreign Sailors' Society, and Mr. Cox, from the Merchant Seamen's Bible Society, have paid a second visit to

Sheerness; the former has been distributing religious publications in various languages, and the latter the Holy Scriptures. The prisoners have expressed the greatest gratitude to both these gentlemen for their unremitting attention to them as regards their spiritual welfare. The officers on parole on shore have given Mr. Mahn their assistance in every way possible. Mr. Mahn, being able to converse with the prisoners in three different languages, has had a very warm vote of thanks from the officers for his kind and gentlemanly conduct towards the prisoners.

ILL-USAGE OF A GIRL BY NAVAL OFFICERS.

A coroner's inquest, which resulted in the disclosure of scandalous practices on board ship, and which seriously implicate several naval officers, commenced at Gosport on Friday afternoon, and occupied the greater part of the following day. The inquest was on the body of a young woman, named Matilda Jane Lodge, whose death was alleged to have resulted from ill-treatment of a most revolting character, and which was said to have been perpetrated on board the steam-frigate *Dauntless*, 33, Captain Ryder, now at Portsmouth.

Previous to the jury being sworn, the mother of the unfortunate deceased was led into the room. She was an elderly female of decent appearance, and during the time she was in the room she continued in a state of sobbing and apparent utter wretchedness. It transpired that another of her daughters had been married to Captain Filder, a son of Commissariat-General Filder. Deceased was a young woman of remarkable personal attractions.

The mother of deceased deposed that her daughter left home on the Sunday evening at seven o'clock, in company with Emma White. She was then in good health, and decently dressed. Witness did not see her again till the next morning at the Portsea station-house. She appeared to be very ill, and said "Mother, I am dying." Witness took her home in a fly and sent for a medical man, but she died on Wednesday. Deceased was twenty-two years old and unmarried. She had a chain on when she left on Sunday, but not when she returned. Deceased had told her that she had been cruelly ill-treated, but had been unconscious and did not know anything about it.

Emma White deposed that she was with deceased in High-street, Portsmouth, about nine o'clock, when two gentlemen came up, and asked them to have some brandy and water. One of the gentlemen pressed them to go on board his ship, the *Dauntless*, and after some demur they went with him. His name was Lieut. Knight. When on board they went into Mr. Knight's cabin and had some wine and some brandy. Deceased then went into the gun-room, where Lieut. Seymour and other officers were. Witness pressed her to leave and go home, but she said, "Never mind," and was singing. She fainted, but came to presently, and two officers helped her into Lieut. Knight's cabin. Witness again asked her to leave, but she would not. Witness then left the ship at half-past one, and did not see the deceased again until Tuesday. Deceased told witness she was dying, and added, "After you were gone I thought there was a jealousy between him and some other gentleman. I think they fought." She also said, "He (Knight) was so much in liquor that he did not care whom he had his revenge on, and that she thought he beat her, but that she was so unconscious that she did not remember what passed afterwards." Witness did not see her again. When witness left the deceased on board the *Dauntless* her clothes and person were in the same state as when they first went there. Thought there were six or seven gentlemen drinking on board when she left.

Job Jackson and William Poole, privates of Marines, were on duty—the latter from twelve on Sunday night to four on Monday morning. The first-named deposed to hearing deceased continually screaming up to four in the morning. At three Mr. Seymour went to his own ship. Poole took deceased out of Mr. Knight's cabin (he himself lying on the table in the wardrobe) at past four a.m. on Monday, and assisted in getting her into the boat that took her off, during which she screamed twice, but said not a word.

Joseph Sherwin, waterman, of Gosport, deposed to being hailed from the *Dauntless* hulk and to taking deceased on shore. She appeared to have only her night clothes on; she had no stays on. Her hair was all hanging about her face. The dress was torn at the shoulder, and in a terrible crumpled state. On reaching the Hard two policemen came from the dockyard, and they wheeled her down to the police station. She was insensible the whole time. She did not speak, but groaned.

Sophia Stevens, who resides near Portsea station-house, deposed to Inspector Astridge requesting her to go over and look at a young woman who was respectably dressed, and who appeared to be in a dying state. Witness went over and saw deceased, who was groaning very badly. She frequently said she should die, and that the treatment she had received would be the death of her. She vomited a quantity of port wine and a sort of white powder, which did not appear to mix up with the wine. Her arms were terribly bruised, apparently from great violence.

John Astridge, governor of the Portsmouth gaol, deposed to seeing deceased in the police station at Portsea on Monday morning. He asked her who had inflicted her injuries. She hesitated, and made no reply; but on being urged, she said, "Oh, it was Seymour and them." He inquired, "What Seymour?" She said, "A marine officer."

Hannah Grossmith, wife of Edward Grossmith, deposed that deceased spoke to her about meeting a gentleman in High-street. "I think she called him Lieutenant Knight. On going on board the ship I asked her if he was kind to her. She said she thought

he was very kind, but he was in liquor. I then asked her how she accounted for her injuries. She said she thought from some cause of jealousy. After that she became unconscious. That was all she said.

By the Coroner.—Do you remember deceased saying to Emma White that Lieutenant Knight was much in liquor, and said he did not care who he had his revenge on?

Witness—I do not remember it. I was present all the time Emma White was there, excepting that I went down stairs for a short time to fetch something for the deceased, and some conversation might have passed.

Frederick Knight, lieutenant of marines on board the Dauntless, was then examined.—His evidence was to the effect that one of the girls had asked him to take them to the ship to see Lieut. Seymour, and he did so, though for some reason, when they got on board, they did not seem to wish to see him. Lieut. Elphinstone, the 2d lieutenant, was the officer in command of the ship at the time. The 1st lieutenant was on shore. Deceased asked for brandy, and became intoxicated, and slipped off her chair. Lieutenant Elphinstone ordered them out of the ship, and sent a sergeant and file of men to carry out deceased. Witness spoke to Lieutenant Elphinstone, and she was allowed to remain. Witness laid down on the table and slept, till he heard a noise, and went into his cabin with the steward, where deceased was lying on the floor. Helped her into bed, and then slept again, till she was sent on shore.

By the Court.—The officers in the ward-room, whilst they were in my cabin, were Lieutenant Elphinstone, Lieutenant Woodman, Mr. Grant, Mr. Roche, Mr. Jervis, and myself. I did not see the chaplain there. The first lieutenant returned on board before two o'clock, but he did not interfere. I did not hear any groans on board, neither did I hear any screams. I heard a noise in the cabin but I thought she was ill, and the assistant-surgeon was sent for. When she left the ship her hair was down and her breast open by command of the doctor. I saw no quarrel on board between any two officers. I only recollect seeing her dancing round the table, and threatening to throw something at one of the officers.

Lieut. Seymour, of the Colossus, a guest on board the Victorious hulk, gave similar evidence, and said deceased was treated with the greatest kindness. Did not believe there was a drunken officer on board.

Lieut. Jervis, of the Dauntless, was awoke by the cries of some person, and on entering Lieut. Knight's cabin found a woman on his bed, crying and shrieking out in pain. Got some brandy and water and moistened her lips. Then sat up reading until she became more quiet. Returned to his cabin, and tried to go to sleep, but her shrieks and throes prevented his sleeping. Again went to see how she was. This lasted four hours. She fell off Mr. Knight's bed.

Assistant-Surgeon Roche saw no injury or violence offered to deceased all the time she was on board. Went to bed at half-past two, leaving Mr. Knight and the steward in the wardroom. Deceased was in Knight's bed. Deceased, after drinking some time, commenced screaming, and Mr. Seymour, who was acquainted with her, said she was in the habit of going into hysterics when drunk. After screaming for some time she became insensible, unless when roused up, and was put into Mr. Knight's bed.

Henry Carter, Esq., surgeon, of Portsea, described the external appearances on a post-mortem examination. They were not of a serious character. The internal appearances were: the stomach and intestines much distended, but no appearance of inflammation in the lower internal part of the abdomen. The bladder was collapsed, and, on close inspection, a rupture was discovered.

The Coroner.—What was the cause of death?

Witness.—The rupture of the bladder. In my opinion that rupture was not caused by a blow on the side. The blow on the osseum could not affect the rupture of the bladder, because that blow was superficial. There was no external injury calculated to cause that rupture. The bladder presented the appearance of former ulceration, and the distension of it by drink, assisted by a fall, would produce the rupture of the bladder, with or without a blow.

Dr. Gray deposed to having attended deceased on Monday morning, and corroborated the evidence as to the cause of death given by Dr. Carter.

The finding of the jury was as follows: "That according to the evidence given by the medical men, we feel bound to give our verdict that the death of Matilda Jane Lodge arose from the rupture of the bladder; but we feel also bound by the evidence to find that such death was mainly accelerated by the ill-treatment deceased received on the night of Sunday last and the following morning, on board the hulk to her Majesty's ship Dauntless, in Portsmouth harbour, and to which we respectfully call the attention of the authorities."—The inquiry then closed.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS AND SLAVERY.

To the Congregational Union of England and Wales.

GENTLEMEN,—In my last I promised to give some facts relating to the American Board of Missions and Slavery. I will now do so.

The American Board of Missions has for many years supported churches among the Cherokees and Choctaws, two Indian nations. These churches have been, and now are, open to slaveholders. In 1845, the board reported thirty-five slaveholders in their communion—a most humiliating statement. In 1846, at the annual meeting, the abolitionists as usual brought forward the subject of slavery in these churches, and, "as usual," it was referred to a committee. Instead of recommending the board to proceed to some action, they reported that "they consider the further agitation of the subject here as calculated injuriously to affect the great cause of missions in which the board is engaged."

So nothing was done in that year. In 1847, the abolitionists again made an effort to bring about direct action, and the spirit of determination then manifested not to be put off as they had been, elicited the promise that one of the secretaries should visit the missions in question this year, and the whole subject would come up on his report the following year. The secretaries affirmed that they had every possible disposition to remove slavery, and every other evil and sin, as speedily as possible from the mission churches. This gave the abolition friends ground to hope that now something was about to be done. In 1848, the missions had been visited. The secretary reported, and to a few facts from that report I ask your attention.

The secretary quotes some of the laws of these two nations on slavery, respecting which I will only say, that for wickedness and barbarity they are exceeded by no nation, nor equalled by any, saving the United States; yet the prudential committees of the American Board of Missions say of one nation, "they have a good government," and of the other, "they have an excellent government." It seems fair to presume, that the "object" of the board in sending missionaries there was to instruct them in the principles of the gospel. But the religion they teach is manifestly not the religion of Christ. Their teachings resemble those of our slave-holding divines—they are accommodated to the slave-laws. The secretary says, "The relation of the Christian master to his slaves, either as to its lawfulness or its continuance, has not been disturbed; and little has been said to him calling in question the fundamental principles of the system." Again he says, "It does not seem to have been the aim of the brethren to exert any direct influence either by their public or their private teachings upon the system of slavery." Hear what the missionaries themselves say:

"We can never make it a test of piety, or condition of admission to the privileges of the church, that a candidate should express a determination not to live and die a slaveholder." I ask that this may be borne in mind. One other fact,—and I must claim forbearance when I say, that the American Board of Missions has employed on those stations men to whom God never gave a commission to preach the gospel, who ought never to be tolerated on earth, and who never will be in heaven. Hear what they say about the separation of families:—"In relation to the separation of parents and children, we must first remark, that it is one of those things which are not forbidden by express injunction of scripture. It is impossible in our circumstances to make it a general rule that the separation of parents and children by sale or purchase shall be regarded as a disciplinary offence." This is the language of the missionaries of the American Board of Missions. Not only do they show an utter lack of religion, but it would appear that they are also wanting in the common feelings of humanity.

The expectations that the board had raised, that they were about to cut loose from slavery, were never realised. The impression was, that if the Choctaw missions did not renounce slaveholding, the board would renounce them. This opinion becoming current, aroused this pro-slavery spirit, and so the secretaries, instead of reporting that the board was free from connection with slavery in that quarter, or that it soon would be, declared that "the committee have never had any intention of cutting off the Choctaw mission, but repeat the expression of their undiminished confidence in the integrity of these servants of Christ." Slavery was victorious; the board, instead of being true, repented, and took back the only seeming anti-slavery act it had ever performed. The meeting was reported to have been "harmonious." The south and pro-slavery journals were in ecstasies, but the friends of humanity, and the only true friends of God, retired to weep and to pray. A member of the delegation to Hindostan declared, that it "was the most glorious meeting ever held." So it was for the triumph of wickedness. It was a "glorious meeting" for the slaveholder and the slave-breeder. It "was the most glorious meeting ever held" for the slave-trader, for now he could continue to buy and sell and separate families, and still be a good Christian. And why not?

It "is not forbidden by express injunction of Scripture,"—so the missionaries tell us. The American board say they "have undiminished confidence in these servants of Christ;" (?) so then they are, the board and the missionaries, of one heart and one mind, making those heathens tenfold more the children of wrath than they were before. This cannot be denied, for the secretary says in his report, that slavery increases in proportion as civilisation progresses. One proof of this is seen in the fact, that in 1845 there were thirty-five slaveholders connected with the mission churches, while in 1848, according to the report, there were sixty-two. It is rather a singular fact that, in 1845, the total membership was reported to be eight hundred and forty-three in the churches of the two missions. In 1848, there were eight hundred and seventy-two, showing that, out of an increase of twenty-nine members in three years, twenty-seven of them were slaveholders.

Are we to infer from this, that the preaching of the missionaries tends directly to build up the system? Let one of their own number answer this question. Writing in the fall of 1848, he says, "I am fully convinced that this mission (the Choctaw) must be supported by those who are willing and disposed to give their influence in the support and in the propagation of slavery in the Christian church. For years past, the Gospel, as brought to bear upon this people, has had an indirect influence to propagate and build up this system of wrong and oppression. I am sorry, in justice to truth, to say, in some respects it has had a direct tendency to it."

Here are some of the facts. They are known by every man and woman in the United States who have withdrawn from the American Board of Missions; and the reason that they have withdrawn is, that they will

be no party to build up slaveholding churches, nor in any way be identified with them.

The American Board of Missions very well understands the feeling which is fast gaining ground against them. They are suffering in the confidence of the public more and more every year. They need not if they would do right. In 1848, it is pretty generally understood that they tried a plan which, if it succeeded, would make it appear that they had done right—viz., to obtain a transfer of the mission churches, slaveholders and all, to the Assembly Board of Missions; but the missionaries would not hear this, as they had their choice either to retain the missions as they were, or to abolish slaveholding in them, and they chose the former. This has only made it worse for them than before; it was an attempted evasion, not repentance and putting away of sin. We have seen how this unworthy scheme failed; we will now look at another artful expedient, not to rid themselves of the odium of tolerating slavery, but to strengthen the whole thing just as it is, in all its iniquity. The American board happens to have some missions in Turkey. All England is in sympathy with Turkey. Moreover, the English churches are almost entirely ignorant of the facts here presented. If they (the board) can succeed in beguiling these churches into co-operating with them in augmenting the missions to Turkey, three very important points will be gained. First, but least, those missions will be augmented. Secondly, all the English churches will be in union and communion with the board, and thus it will acquire strength immeasurably greater than it has lost in the secession of the abolitionists; and thirdly, and chiefly, the whole religious abolition movement can be easily crushed; for, if the English churches are connected with the American board, they are, to all intents and purposes, connected with the other pro-slavery societies, and with the pro-slavery churches, those "synagogues of Satan," for they are all based upon one principle—"fellowship with slavery," and so the whole secession movement from the churches and societies can be nicely put an end to. This is the great point to be gained by getting the English churches to help to augment the Turkish missions. It is a *Prime* idea, but unless I am greatly mistaken it will have a *Prime* conclusion. There never was a more subtle scheme conceived, and so fatal in its results, if it can only succeed. But it is not to succeed. These facts are to be chronicled in every one's memory throughout the kingdom.

We are told that one result of co-operation with the American board will be "to work in union with our brethren in Christ." Just look at that one moment. The American board embraces "the dealers in the bodies and souls of men as brethren in Christ." How are we about to embrace the American board without embracing these "dealers in the bodies and souls of men?" Again; the "treasury of this board is replenished with the price of blood, and the thence acquired produce of oppression and wrong, tears and groans, agony and death, is gratefully received by this association of merciful men, and sent abroad to promote the salvation of the Gentiles!"

Will the English churches embrace, or unite with, these "dealers in the bodies and souls of men" as their "brethren in Christ?" Will they throw their funds into a "treasury replenished with the price of blood?"

Next week I shall conclude what I have to say upon this subject.—I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, Respectfully yours,

Agent of the AMERICAN REFORM TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY,
JAMES VINCENT,
119, Grove Place, Bury New Road, Manchester,
Sept. 14, 1854.

THE SCARCITY OF PAPER.

A correspondence between the Departments of the Treasury and the Board of Trade, in regard to the increasing scarcity of the materials for the fabrication of paper, has just been printed. The Treasury suggested the propriety of instructing our foreign consuls to procure samples of vegetable fibre in their respective localities applicable to the manufacture of paper, and stated, "that if the article could be laid down so as to cost 2d. to 2½d. per pound when purified and bleached, without reckoning the cost of preparation, it would be sufficiently low to answer the purpose in view." The Board of Trade has furnished the Treasury, in reply, with a report from Dr. Forbes Royle, on the materials for paper-making procurable from India, and another report from Dr. Lyon Playfair, written after consultation with the leading paper-manufacturers. Both these reports are documents of importance. Dr. Royle, after referring to the materials ordinarily used in this manufacture in our own country, and to the rice and bamboo paper of the Chinese, states that "the fibrous parts of many lily and aloe-leaved plants have been converted into excellent paper in India, where the fibres of tiliacous, malvaceous, and leguminous plants are employed for the same purpose; as in the Himalayas, one of the lace-bark tribe is similarly employed, and in China one of the mulberry tribe, and the nettle in Holland. I mention these various sources," he remarks, "because plants belonging to the same families as the above abound in India and other warm countries, and are capable of yielding a very abundant and never-failing supply of sufficiently cheap and very excellent materials for paper making of all kinds." Dr. Royle thinks that "there is probably nothing so well calculated to yield a large supply of material fit for making paper of almost every quality as the plantain (*Musa Paradisiaca*). Each root-stock throws up from six to eight or ten stems, each of which must be yearly cut down, and will yield from three to four pounds of the

fibre fit for textile fabrics, for rope-making, or for the manufacture of paper. As the fruit already pays the expenses of the culture, this fibre could be afforded at a cheap rate, as from the nature of the plant, consisting almost only of water and fibre, the latter might easily be separated. One planter calculates that it could be afforded for £9 13s. 4d. per ton. Some very useful and tough kinds of paper have been made from the plantain, and some of finer quality from the same material in France." Dr. Playfair attributes the failure of the attempts hitherto made to furnish new raw materials for paper to one or more of the three following causes:—Cost in bringing them to the state in which they are offered to paper-makers; loss of weight in bringing them to this state; difficulties in bleaching. He adds, that the price mentioned in the Treasury letter of 2d to 2½d. per pound is considered by most makers to be too high. They think that materials to be of benefit should be looked for at the price of 1d. to 1½d. per pound, unless the pulp be offered in a bleached state.

In the United States the scarcity of paper, and the materials from which it is made, is as much a ground of complaint and apprehension as amongst ourselves. In fact, this special want seems to be receiving from Yankee editors and proprietors, quite as much attention as the panic, the drought, the railway frauds, and even more than the arrival of Grisi and Mario.

ST. GEORGE'S HALL LIVERPOOL.

The pressure upon our columns last week, prevented a reference to the grand festival attending the opening of St. George's Hall, Liverpool. This colossal edifice is described as being of great beauty. In has four fronts, the chief being a majestic portico on the south side, rising ninety-five feet to the pediment, which is upheld by twelve columns, eight without and four within. The grand purpose of the structure is the administration of justice. In the centre there is a great hall, surrounded with galleries; the Nisi Prius and Crown Courts with Grand Jury rooms occupying the North and South of the building, on a level with the galleries. There are also a concert-room, a library, and court-rooms for the Duchy of Lancashire and the Sheriff. The inaugural ceremony was simple. Mr. Lloyd, the Mayor, accompanied by the corporation, walked in procession to the building, through a great crowd. Within, they found some two thousand persons assembled; among whom were the Earls of Derby and Sefton, and the Bishop of Chester. The National Anthem having been sung, and a prayer offered by the Bishop, the Mayor proclaimed St. George's Hall opened. Then followed a performance of the "Messiah" of Handel—the first of a three-days' musical festival. Chiefly owing to the very high charge of admission, the attendance, however, was not very numerous. The numbers on the succeeding day were also limited, notwithstanding the performance of *Elijah*. It is alleged that the "higher classes" of Liverpool have never manifested any great love for oratorio music. The miscellaneous concert in the evening, was, however, much better attended, and the proceedings passed off satisfactorily. Wednesday was the third day's musical treat, when the "Creation" and Spohr's "Last Judgment" were performed to a limited audience. The principal vocalists were Madame Clara Novello, Madame Castellan, Madame Viardot, Mrs. Lockey, Mrs. Weiss, Miss Dolby, and Signor Gardoni. Mr. Sims Reeves, Signor Belletti, Mr. Lockey, Mr. Weiss, and Herr Formes.

The concert given on Wednesday night, as the last of the series, and at the charge of only half-a-crown, was densely crowded. There could not have been less than 4,000 persons present, while hundreds were unable to obtain admission. The appearance of the hall, densely crowded in every part, was magnificent; and, with one exception, every performer in the first part was encored. On the entrance of Madame Viardot, who had gratuitously tendered her services for the concert, the audience rose and received her with several rounds of applause. Madame Viardot sang the cavatina from the "Barber of Seville" *Una voce*, with most remarkable effect; her vocalization was faultless and brilliant, and upon being rapturously encored, the talented artiste gave the audience one of her favourite sparkling Spanish rondos, accompanying herself upon the piano. The concert was not concluded till nearly twelve o'clock.

MR. MACGREGOR, M.P., AT GLASGOW.

In accordance with his yearly practice, Mr. John Macgregor, one of the members for Glasgow, gave an account of his stewardship in the Merchants' Hall, on Thursday evening. The *Commonwealth* gives an animated abstract of the proceedings:—Bailie McDowall presided. There were fourteen gentlemen on the platform, five of whom were Macgregor's. There was one bailie besides the chairman, and at least one councillor. In the course of an off-hand rambling address, Mr. Macgregor regretted the loss of the Education Bill for Scotland; promised his support to Lord John Russell's Reform Bill, or any measure like it, in the expectation that it might lead to something better; and, in connexion with the war question, expressed the belief that the alliance between England and France was a most blessed thing for the liberties and civilisation of Europe. He made a statement that he wished to go forth from this meeting, and reverberate over the world. He was not a member of the present Government. He did not connect himself with it. He supported it because it was the best that could be formed at the time. But what he wished to say was, that the policy of this Government with regard to all other Governments was that of non-interference. Their policy was that of protection and not of interference with

other countries. A gentleman had said he had heard that England and France had given an assurance to Austria to the effect that, if the Hungarians or Italians made an attempt to achieve their independence, England and France would aid Austria against them. Now, he declared distinctly, but he was not in a position to give his authority, that he knew that the British Government had never given countenance to such an expression. Indeed, he had said to a member of the Cabinet, "If you have given such an assurance, I will be the first man to move that you be impeached in the House of Commons." The reply of that member was:—"We would deserve impeachment if we ever attempted anything of the kind." With regard to Scottish rights (on which he was tightly questioned by Mr. William Burns, writer, and Mr. Wink, the Glasgow Secretary of the Association). Mr. Macgregor said he would not join any mere political league in reference to them, but whenever he met with a real Scottish grievance, he would enter into it with as much ardour as any man. He believed that Scotland had not her fair proportion of members, and likewise that she ought to be represented in the Cabinet by a Secretary of State. Let the people of Scotland or of Glasgow speak out, as those of Manchester did when they had a grievance, and it would be redressed. Let Lord Eglinton and others come forward, backed by the commercial and industrial public, and show real grievances, instead of complaining that there was not a hat upon the head of the unicorn—an animal that never existed. After his address, a person in the middle of the hall asked Mr. Macgregor how he voted regarding Forbes Mackenzie's Bill? (Laughter, great applause, and hissing.) Mr. Macgregor—so far as he remembered, did not vote at all. But he spoke against the bill; and he spoke at the same time and deplored the excessive consumption of distilled spirits in Scotland. His views were, that there must be certain regulations; but, at the same time, no Act of Parliament will make a people religious or moral so long as they remain in ignorance. Ignorance and the want of recreation for their health would make them seek indulgences of a gross kind. Unless they elevated their tastes and enlightened their minds, legislation for the suppression of drinking would be in vain. Another constituent asked if Mr. Forbes Mackenzie's Bill ought to be amended or repealed? (A laugh.) Mr. Macgregor could not tell. He was not the master of the minds, intellects, and inclinations of 654 members of the House of Commons. (A laugh.) He was only one member; but let Glasgow exert itself, and it might get, according to its population, six or eight members. The same constituent—Will you vote for the repeal of the bill? Mr. Macgregor—I will not vote for the repeal of the bill till it gets at least a fair trial. (Tremendous cheering, and hissing from the publicans.) Mr. Thomas Brown, clothier, addressed several queries to the hon. member with respect to foreign affairs, which were answered in a very unsatisfactory manner. The meeting closed with a very cold and formal vote of thanks to Mr. Macgregor.

RAILWAY TUNNEL ACCIDENT.

A complication of disasters has occurred on the Leeds Northern Railway, with a surprising escape from a wholesale sacrifice of life. The Bramhope tunnel, more than two miles long, is pierced through a hill abounding in water, which gave much trouble in its construction. The line through it rises from north to south; and trains coming south to Leeds are provided with an additional engine. On Tuesday morning week, a train passed through the tunnel for Leeds at half-past eight; and the man at the south end signalled to the north end, "All clear." An hour after this a train entered from the north. It consisted of two engines and tenders, and eleven carriages, the centre carriage being an open one, filled with Irish reapers; altogether there were about 200 passengers. When the train had proceeded half way through the tunnel, the first engine dashed into a large mass of stones and rubbish lying across the rails; and so powerful were the engines, that both of them, and one of tenders, ran over a considerable quantity of this rubbish, and the fore-wheels of the second tender were dragged over so much of it that the tender afterwards stood at an inclination nearly equal to that of the roof of an ordinary building. The shock of the concussion drove the passengers against the sides and ends of the carriages, and against each other, with great violence, and inflicting cuts and bruises and more serious injuries upon many. The driver of the first engine, John Graham, was severely crushed in the back and loins, but the other driver and both the stokers escaped comparatively unhurt. Thomas Porritt, the guard, sustained such wounds as to place his life in danger. The shock caused the coupling-chains of the fifth and sixth carriages to break; and the five hindmost carriages, with the guard's van, began to descend the decline to Arthington station, near the tunnel, with great speed. Porritt, however, notwithstanding his dreadful hurts, managed to put on the breaks, and the carriages were brought up at Arthington station. Scarcely, however, had the carriages begun to slacken their pace, and before a single passenger could alight, when the truck filled with Irish reapers, which had also become detached, was seen descending the decline with frightful velocity; and it dashed into the five carriages with a force so great that the truck was shivered to pieces, and the Irishmen were flung about in all directions—fortunately, not far enough to be thrown over the embankment, which is very high at that point. Several of the Irishmen were a good deal hurt, but none fatally; while the passengers in the five carriages suffered more from this second concussion than they had done from the first one inside the tunnel. Immediately after the collision in the tunnel, the drivers and stokers hurried from their engines and tenders; and most fortunate it was they did so, for scarcely

were they clear of them, when a large mass of the roofing, and the superincumbent earth and loose rock, fell in with a terrific crash, burying engines and tenders beneath. The passengers in the carriages in the tunnel were removed as quickly as possible. No one was killed on the spot, but 30 or 40 passengers were more or less hurt.

(On examining the tunnel, it appeared that the stone arch had given way for 15 feet of its length by 11 feet in width, and that an immense mass of earth and stones had poured down, nearly filling part of the large tunnel. Much more of the arch of the tunnel is cracked and depressed, and will have to be removed. The restatement of the tunnel will occupy weeks, if not months.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The court remains in seclusion at Balmoral, the Queen enjoying walks and drives, and occasionally witnessing Prince Albert's performances in deer-stalking.

It is said that the object of Prince Albert's visit to France was to offer the French Emperor the garter vacant by the death of the King of Saxony. It is expected that Napoleon III. will visit her Majesty at Windsor during the present year, to be installed a Knight of the Garter, when the Empress Eugenie will accompany him.

The Earl of Aberdeen continues at Argyll House, but towards the close of the month is expected to pay a short visit to Haddo House, near Meldrum, in Aberdeenshire. The Earl of Clarendon left the Foreign Office on Saturday on his return to the Grove, near Watford, Herts, where the Countess and family are passing the autumn. Lord and Lady John Russell and family do not intend to visit the Lakes of Killarney, but have left the Earl of Minto's seat, Minto House, near Hadwick, for Scarborough. The Duke of Newcastle remains in town, the duties of his Grace's department being most urgent, and requiring his constant attention. Viscount Palmerston returns to Broadlands, near Romsey, towards the end of next week, from a brief visit to the Isle of Wight. The noble viscount comes to London in the course of next month. Sir James Graham is detained in town by public business. The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., remains at Wilton House, near Salisbury, and the Marquis of Lansdowne is at Bowood Park, Wilt. Earl Granville is daily expected to arrive in town from Germany. The Right Hon. Sir Wm. Molesworth, M.P., and Lady Molesworth are expected to arrive in London on the 6th proximo, from a tour of visits in Scotland. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has just returned to town, from visiting Lord and Lady Braybrooke, at Audley End, Essex. Mr. Hume has been suffering from a severe attack of indisposition at Thurso Castle, and therefore the ceremony of the presentation of the freedom of Aberdeen to him has been postponed.

The new Stamp Act will take effect in a few days, when one penny bill stamps for bills of exchange and promissory notes will be issued. A return has just been issued showing the gross produce of the revenue arising from the sale of stamps for bills of exchange and promissory notes from 1830 to 1854. In the quarter ending the 5th of January last the largest sum arose on 4s. 6d. stamps, producing in England, £17,307; in Scotland, £3,717; and in Ireland, £2,867.

Lord Dundonald contradicts in the most positive and even indignant manner a rumour statement made by the *Standard*, about some negotiation said to have taken place between the Premier and Lord Dundonald, in which it was said that the latter nobleman refused to take the command of the Baltic fleet, save upon the condition that he should be free to conduct the war against Russia in earnest. This condition, the *Standard* affirmed, had been rejected by Lord Aberdeen.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the visit of M. Kossuth to Newcastle, have just received a letter from him stating that, in the present crisis of the Eastern war, it is, in his opinion, most advisable to wait the issue of the expedition to Sebastopol before addressing the inhabitants of that district. M. Kossuth says:—

I really think this time to be little favourable to discussions on the subject (the Austrian alliance and the general war policy of the British Government). The allied armies are engaged in the expedition against Sebastopol. Now, I believe arguments entirely different must be used, and an issue entirely different must be taken, according as the expedition will have succeeded or not. Mr. Crayshaw was quite right in saying, at your glorious meeting of August 28, "The taking of Sebastopol will not be a reason for trusting the Government; but not taking it will be a case for impeachment." We may appropriately discuss matters before and after a battle, but certainly not during the battle. We must see the issue, and shape our course accordingly. However, by the end of this month we may expect to get such intelligence from the East as will enable us to see the situation clearly, and then the beginning of October may well suit the exigencies of the case. Should the contrary happen, then, in my opinion it will be wise to adjourn the meeting to a moment of more favourable political opportunity.

The Edinburgh Town-Council resolved, on Thursday, to confer the freedom of the city upon Sir William Molesworth; who has been most recently a visitor at Kier House, Perthshire, the seat of Mr. Stirling, M.P. The civic compliment to Sir William is placed on the double ground of public service and personal connexion—the latter, that he was "an alumnus of Edinburgh University, and on his mother's side is connected with the city."

The Colonelcy of the 50th regiment is again vacant by the death of Lieutenant-General Sir George Arthur, which too place on the 19th inst.

It is expected that Alderman Moon will, on Friday next, be elected Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year. At the next election, supposing no change to be made in the usual customs, a Jew (Allerman Salomons) will be elected for the first time.

In consequence of an informality in the return, which cannot be rectified until the meeting of Parliament, the names of the gentlemen returned at the late election for Barnstable have not yet been gazetted.

Mr. Disraeli has been adopted by the Down Protestant Association as joint leader with Mr. Richard Spooner.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury have arrived in town from Ems, and shortly leave town on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, at Broadlands, near Romsey, on their way to the family seat, St. Giles, Dorset.

On and from the 1st October next, the postage upon letters conveyed, whether by packet or private ship, between the United Kingdom and the following British colonies, viz.:—New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, will be reduced to a combined British and colonial rate of,—For a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight 6d.; for a letter exceeding half an ounce and not exceeding one ounce, 1s.; for a letter exceeding one ounce and not exceeding two ounces, 2s.; and so, increasing one shilling for every ounce or fraction of an ounce. The postage upon these letters may be paid in advance, or they may be forwarded unpaid at the option of the sender. The foregoing reduction of postage will extend to all letters directed to Van Dieman's Land and New Zealand.

R. Rice Davies, Esq., has been appointed surveyor of taxes for the district of Carmarthen.

Law, Assize, and Police.

The philosopher of the tub has been in Basinghall-street. In the Court of Bankruptcy an application has been made for a certificate by the original proprietors of *Diogenes*. These gentlemen were described as Robert Kemp Philp and Richard Perkins Appleford, of 60, Fleet-street, booksellers and publishers. The balance-sheet showed the following items:—Claims of unsecured creditors, £976; ditto holding security, £2,633. The assets are set down thus:—Debts, £1,699; property, £210. The losses are stated at £1,077; property, £1,115. Mr. Lawrance said that as the assignees did not oppose, the only question would be as to the class of certificate the Court would award the bankrupts. Mr. Appleford was formerly a commission agent, and Mr. Philp the editor of a popular periodical. They had formed a partnership, Mr. Appleford finding money, £1,471, and Mr. Philp finding brains; the latter devoting, as was his customary habit, the whole of his talent and energies to the success of the work. The joint debts and liabilities were not large, and Mr. Appleford had received nothing out of the concern, but Mr. Philp had drawn out £927. His house expenses had been moderate, only £430, in addition to which he had charged for professional services £6 a-month, it being necessary to keep up friendly relations with those with whom he came in contact. The private debts of Mr. Philp were £1,013, but they were due to persons of a class not likely to press for payment. The publication to which he (Mr. Lawrance) had alluded (*Diogenes*) had been supported by a party of very high standing, and in the event of its success £1,500 would be paid to the official assignee by a gentleman whose name it was unnecessary to mention. His honour inquired if the assignees were satisfied with the probable success of the periodical, and was answered in the affirmative by Mr. Linklater, who appeared for the creditors. His Honour said that he observed that Mr. Philp made an assignment, for the benefit of his creditors, in December, 1852, and was insolvent to the extent of £1,209 in January, 1853, and the Court, therefore, must make some distinction between the bankrupts. He would grant Appleford a first, and Philp a second-class certificate. Mr. Lawrance applied for an allowance to Messrs. Paul and Turner for preparing the balance-sheets, and the Court granted £15 out of the assets in hand.

In the Insolvent Debtors' Court, Charles Turney was opposed by Mr. Reed, for George Duncan, a policeman on the London and North-Western Railway, for obtaining £100 of him under false pretences. The complainant saw a bill in the window of a house held by the insolvent, at 18, Seymour-crescent, Euston-square, to dispose of the lease, and he paid a deposit, and completed in a day or two the purchase of the lease for £100. The transaction took place in May, 1853, and in the following month Duncan was turned out of possession by the sheriff, in an action of ejectment brought against the insolvent some days previously by his superior landlord, on the ground that the house had broken the covenants. He did not plead to the action, and alleged that he had permission to dispose of the lease. Duncan, it appeared, had saved the £100 from his earnings, and his object was to put his wife forward by letting lodgings in the house. Mr. Commissioner Murphy was clearly of opinion that a gross fraud had been committed, and that the insolvent well knew he had no right to dispose of the lease for £100 at the time he did, as it was forfeited by his conduct. The judgment was, that the insolvent be remanded for twelve months for the fraud.

The Rev. R. J. Hope, late curate of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and at present chaplain of the Royal Free Hospital, is in the Insolvent Debtors' Court, owing upwards of £3,000, and having, apparently, only a salary of £50 per annum for the chaplaincy. The Commissioner blamed him for incurring liabilities for two other clergymen with the City of London Assurance Company, he having had at the same time no reasonable expectation of payment; but expressed his readiness to accept bail, and said he should be glad if

the case was settled without further hearing. An adjournment was ordered to put in bail, and the case was to go over until November. Saturday having been appointed for the further investigation of the late extraordinary attempt made upon the life of Mr. Hardinge S. Giffard, barrister-at-law, by the Rev. Hugh Pollard Willoughby, a clergyman of Oxford, and brother of Sir Henry Willoughby, in the presence of the Recorder, while presiding in the Old Court at the sessions in the Old Bailey, the accused was brought up from Newgate in a private carriage placed at his disposal for that purpose, attended by the keeper of the gaol and a friend of the gentleman. Mr. Clarkson appeared for his defence, but was repeatedly interrupted and repudiated by him. There is no doubt that he is of a deranged intellect; and, on the deposition being completed, and his being committed for trial, the Alderman ordered that he should be permitted such indulgences as his friends could provide him with.

There was a singular trial at the Old Bailey on Friday. Thomas William O'Keefe, 46, labourer, and Francis Turenne O'Keefe, his son, who had been out upon bail, were indicted for having by fraud and by false pretences, conspired and obtained from Priscilla East the sum of £125, with intent to cheat, and defraud her thereof. Mr. W. Cooper and Mr. H. Giffard prosecuted; Mr. Parry appeared for the elder prisoner; and Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Ribton for the younger one. The case excited much interest, in consequence of the position of the parties upon both sides. The elder prisoner, although described in the calendar as a labourer, is well known in the dramatic and literary circles, and is son to the dramatist of that name. The prosecutrix, a fashionably attired, pretty-looking woman, apparently about thirty years of age, having been sworn said:—

My name is Priscilla East. At present I reside at 26, Harrington-square, Hampstead-road. In May, 1853, I was living at 16, Southampton-street, Fitzroy-square. My sister then lived there with me. We resided at a boarding-house. The two prisoners lived opposite. In that month, while I was walking in Fitzroy-square, the elder prisoner came up and first accosted me. He apologised for doing so. He said he thought I was from the country, and that he did not know my friends, or he should have sought an introduction that way. I repassed him, and he again apologised, bowed, and left. That same night I received a note, making an appointment to meet him the next day. I did not do so, but went out with my sister instead. He wrote again, appointing to meet me. I am an orphan, and have property. I did, after the second letter, meet him in the square. My sister was not with me. He said his name was John O'Kiel; that he was a single man, and his intentions towards me were of the most honourable character. He said he had been some years upon the continent, and had a title, but that he did not make use of it, as his property was confiscated and under seal in France, in consequence of his political opinions, and that in consequence, he was in very considerable difficulty. The next time I met him my sister was with me, and he then repeated to her that his intentions were honourable. She made objection to our acquaintance. Upon our third meeting my sister was with me, and the other prisoner was with him. The elder prisoner introduced him as his nephew, and, throughout the whole of our acquaintance, the younger prisoner addressed him as "uncle." About three weeks after this the elder prisoner offered me marriage, and I looked upon him as my accepted lover and future husband.

The witness then went on to narrate how, on various pretences, the elder prisoner obtained from her, at different times, sums amounting in all to £524. She and her sister followed him to Liverpool, Brussels, and Calais, but the promised marriage was always being put off on some specious pretext. At last she heard he was married. Evidence was given to show that, in February last, the elder prisoner passed through the Insolvent Debtors' Court; his debts were £1,364, and his credit £516. The prosecutrix was not included amongst the list of creditors. Charles Benson, of 34, York-street, Dublin, President of the College of Surgeons, proved that the elder prisoner's wife was now alive. Prisoner had never been divorced from her. He enjoyed an allowance of £150 a-year from her for the maintenance of himself and his sons. The two sons, of whom the younger prisoner was one, were entitled to £11,000 upon the death of the mother, and more upon the death of an uncle. A number of letters from the elder prisoner to the prosecutrix were read. They were written in a manner calculated to make her believe he was most devotedly attached, but, although they vaguely alluded to the ultimate result of their acquaintance, they most carefully avoided any mention of the word "marriage," although they were evidently intended to convey the idea that such was the only intent of the writer. Mr. Parry contended that the elder prisoner had never made the prosecutrix any offer of marriage, and that it was but the afterthought of a disappointed woman, who had subsequently taken every precaution since to secure herself, by a bill given by the younger prisoner, from any ultimate loss. He would show that she had solicited his client, and had acted, if not with indecency in her letters, at least not as a modest woman would, and that her testimony was not to be relied on as wholly true. One of these letters was read; evidence was then given to show that the prosecutrix had taken a bill for £509 8s. 6d. (being minus the interest which the elder prisoner had paid her) from the younger prisoner. Mr. Cooper, in replying, warmly defended the prosecutrix, and condemned the character of a man who would bring forward such a letter as the above alluded to, which was written by the prosecutrix to a man whom she looked upon as her husband. The Recorder, having carefully summed up, the jury, convicted the elder prisoner, and acquitted the younger one, who was ordered to be discharged from custody. The sentence was not passed.

On Wednesday, William Howe, William Thompson, and Gavin Rickards, surrendered to take their

trial for misdeemeanor. There were several separate indictments against the defendants. In one of these Howe was charged with having acted as solicitor and attorney without being duly qualified, and in another Thompson was charged with perjury. The defendant Howe was also charged with having suborned one Henry Brown to commit perjury. Evidence was taken in one case only. This was a charge of robbery against two women named Scott and Bletchford, who were taken into custody in April last for stealing a purse from Mrs. M'Arthur, the wife of Colonel M'Arthur, who resided at Woolwich. These prisoners were examined before Mr. Hardwick, at the Marlborough police-court, and the charge being proved to his satisfaction, he committed both prisoners for trial. The defendant Howe attended as the attorney for Bletchford, and at the close of the case he made an application to admit her to bail, but from his knowledge of her character he refused the application, and both prisoners were committed for trial. It appeared that upon this Howe made an application to Mr. Justice Coleridge, at chambers, to have the prisoner Bletchford admitted to bail, and the defendant Thompson made an affidavit that he had served a notice at the house of Colonel M'Arthur, No. 25, Francis-street, Woolwich, and when the judge made an order that the prisoner should be admitted to bail upon forty-eight hours notice being given to the prosecutor, to enable him to make inquiries into the sufficiency of the sureties, the defendant Rickards represented himself to be the attorney for the prosecution, and signed a consent to the prisoner being admitted to bail at once without the usual notice. An order for the discharge of the prisoner was of course at once made, and she was set at liberty, and when the sessions came on she did not surrender, and entirely evaded justice. Upon inquiries being made respecting the persons who had become bail, it was found that they had given false addresses, and one of them has since been transported for felony. Mr. Justice Erle having summed up, the jury immediately returned a verdict of Guilty against all the defendants. His Lordship commented with severity upon their offence, and ordered them to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for eighteen calendar months.

On Thursday Benjamin Sloman, at whose instance the Italian singers were arrested, surrendered to take his trial upon an indictment which charged him with the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury. Mr. Ballantine and Mr. Parry were counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Clarkson appeared for the defendant. The facts are already known to our readers. Mr. Clarkson, addressing the jury for the defendant, commented upon the condition of the theatre, contending that there was no positive evidence as to the nature of the engagement, or who were the responsible parties. It was clear that the defendant was entitled to be paid by some one for a week's services of himself and his assistants, and his only offence appeared to be that he had endeavoured to obtain the money; and if he had acted under the genuine impression that Madame Caradori, whom he believed to be responsible, was about to leave the country, and Mr. Levi admitted that he had told him so, he submitted that it would be very hard to convict a respectable tradesman of perjury under such circumstances. The defendant had been made the dupe of Mr. Levi in the transaction. Mr. E. T. Smith, the lessee of the theatre, and others were called to speak to the character of the defendant, and did so in the most favourable terms. The jury returned a verdict of Acquittal.

A young man in the service of some timber-merchants at Lambeth was directed to place bank notes to the amount of £600 in a letter addressed to one of the correspondents of the firm, and he was also told to register the letter. Instead, however, of doing this, he abstracted the notes from the letter, substituted some blotting paper, and then registered the letter, and brought back the post-office receipt. He absconded on the following day from his employment, and was afterwards discovered at an hotel in Dublin. He had paid £70 for his passage to Australia, and had made arrangements to proceed to that colony at the time he was taken into custody. Found guilty of the theft, he has been sentenced to be kept to hard labour for twelve months.

One Mead, a farmer, had lately taken to reside with persons in the humbler walks of life, as a lodger, giving out that he was a large holder of East India stock, amounting in all to about £300,000. Letters came, addressed as from the India-house, to him, which he produced to those whom he designed defrauding, and, pretending that he could not just then take his dividends, and making them large promises, he had succeeded in living with them some time without paying anything for board and lodging, and had borrowed large sums of money, and when no more was to be got, he invariably decamped, and commenced operations elsewhere. From one poor man, named Matthews, a gas fitter, at Haggerstone, he had borrowed about £12, and had run in his debt £40 for board and lodging, and as far back as 1848 he had defrauded a broker, living at Camberwell-green, of £245 by the same false representations. The jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

A woman named Parker has been tried on the charge of feloniously attempting to murder her child. A policeman on duty in the Regent's-park, one evening heard a noise apparently proceeding from the canal. He at once proceeded to the spot, and saw the prisoner standing with two children on the bank of the canal, and before he could get up to her she laid hold of one of the children and threw it behind her into the water. Just as he got close to her she was in the act of forcing the other child into the canal, but he seized her and pushed her and the child up the bank, and then went into the water and brought the other child out. He was just sinking at a place where there were six feet

of water. The prisoner appeared to be intoxicated and was in a very excited state, and she exclaimed that she intended to have destroyed herself and the children if she had not been prevented. She has since said that trouble had made her do it; her husband had been in the habit of beating and ill-treating her—he had left her for six months, and on the Saturday previous to the occurrence taken place he had knocked her down and attempted to strangle her, and threatened that if she was in the house on the following day he would kill her. The jury found her guilty, but strongly recommended her to mercy. The learned Judge said, that before passing sentence he should direct further inquiries to be made, in order that the judgment pronounced might not only be one calculated to satisfy the ends of justice, but also to prevent any chance of a repetition of the crime by the prisoner.

The woman named Knight has been found guilty of the manslaughter of the child, eleven months old, which had been given her to nurse. She was to have five shillings a-week for its support. The immediate cause of the death was a dreadful beating given by the prisoner while intoxicated. Some witnesses said she had generally treated it so; others that she had been kind to it. The jury believed the latter, and recommended her to mercy. She escaped with the very lenient sentence of one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

The Assistant-Judge at the Middlesex-sessions has taken a violent dislike to the ticket-of-leave system. He gave the other day, in passing sentence of fourteen years transportation on a youth of nineteen, a history that seemed to justify his dislike. The prisoner was sentenced by him in 1851 to transportation for seven years, having been previously convicted; and from the returns before him he would give his history. On the 28th of June, 1848, being then only thirteen years of age, he was convicted of felony, and sentenced to imprisonment for two days, and to be whipped; on the 15th of October, 1849, he was again sent to prison for a month; on the 4th of December, in the same year, for another month; on the 15th of March, 1850, for three months; on the 6th of July following, for three months; on the 21st of October, 1850, for three months; and on the 4th of March, 1851, all these convictions being proved against him, he was sentenced to be transported for seven years. He then went to prison, but after being there for two years, on the 14th of August, 1854, he was discharged, and sent back again to the metropolis with a flaming character, and a ticket of leave. [The learned Serjeant here read the formal ticket of leave, in which it was stated that the prisoner was by trade a sheemaker, whereas his trade was really that of a thief, having been so from twelve years of age, and his conduct was stated to be very good.] That ticket was signed "George Hall, Governor of Parkhurst Prison." Yet, with all his antecedents of thievery and roguery, this prisoner was turned back into London, the most dangerous place in the world to which he could be sent, with a ticket of leave in his pocket. With such a history before him, was he not entitled to ask, in the name of common sense, if any scheme could possibly be devised by which a lad of eighteen could be made worse than by sending him to London with such a certificate as that, he having been a thief since he was twelve years of age, and sentenced eight times, ending with transportation for seven years. He (the learned Serjeant) knew how harshly he had been spoken of for expressing these opinions, but he considered this ticket of leave system false humanity. He considered they should be sent out to a country not so overstocked as this, instead of being sent back to the metropolis, where they had been thieves and might be again.

A few days ago, Mr. Lucas, a coal and flour merchant, in Millbank-street, Westminster, was summoned before the Bow-street Court to answer the charge of having refused to supply a horse and wagon to convey a portion of the baggage of the 1st battalion of Scots Fusilier Guards from the Wellington barracks to one of the railway stations. Other tradesmen have promptly obeyed the directions given to them in her Majesty's service, but the defendant, being a member of the Society of Friends, and also a conscientious adherent to the Peace Association, resolutely refused to assist the military authorities in any way whatever. He refused to pay the penalty inflicted, and on Tuesday a distress warrant was issued. The officers who executed the warrant reported on their return that they found Mr. Lucas absent from his place of business. One of his clerks suggested that the officers might help themselves to a sack of flour, but seeing some loose money in an open desk, they preferred to take the amount they required, the clerk in attendance declining either to sanction or to oppose the mode of satisfying the claim of her Majesty.

A married woman stands remanded at the Worship-street Court on the charge of wounding her infant. One of her children states that after she had retired to rest on Monday night, a violent quarrel took place between the prisoner and her father, who occupied another bed in the same apartment. After an angry altercation between them, on account of his not having supplied her with money, the prisoner suddenly caught up a sharp-pointed knife from the table, and flung it at him, but missed her aim, and the point of the weapon lodged in the thigh of the injured child, who was lying asleep at his side. Her father immediately started up and pulled out the knife from her brother's thigh, who bled dreadfully from the wound, and with the assistance of her mother, who cried bitterly, and repeatedly exclaimed, "What have I done!" he was afterwards removed to the London Hospital. His life is in danger, and the mother is greatly distressed.

A returned convict, who on Wednesday was committed at Guildhall for trial, on a charge of robbery, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment in 1847; to seven years' transportation in 1850; twice in 1853 to three months' imprisonment; to the same punishment

"not long ago;" and charged with felony at the commencement of this month. He declares that his name is "Pen and Ink," and will give no other.

A violent ruffianly fellow, named Scully, who was remanded a few days before for assaulting a policeman in the presence of the alderman, was on Friday placed at the bar, before Sir R. W. Carden, to receive his sentence. The Rev. Mr. Williams, formerly a member of the Court of Common Council, said he read the report of this case in the newspapers, and therefore sought an interview with the prisoner, believing that his offence was the result of a wicked and irritable temper. He thought he might be able to reclaim him; at all events, he was willing to try. He had, he thought, been rather successful with another person whom he had taken in hand under similar circumstances. He alluded to Matilda Barton, who had been in custody about two hundred times for offences of a similar character, yet not so violent, but all arising from what appeared to be a confirmed habit of drunkenness. The prisoner had promised him to abstain entirely from intoxicating drinks, and, although a perfect stranger to him, he was anxious that some mitigation might be made in the prisoner's sentence, so that he might the sooner commence the work of reforming him. Sir R. W. Carden said it was a very philanthropic offer on the part of Mr. Williams, but the prisoner had been guilty of a very aggravated offence, and he could not pass it over. From what he saw of the prisoner he was quite sure, if he had been in possession of a knife at the time, that he would have murdered the officer, upon whom he made a most ferocious attack in open court. The prisoner was already under the sentence of one month's imprisonment and required to find sureties to keep the peace for three months for the first assault, and he therefore fined him £5 or two months' imprisonment in default, at the end of which term he would still have to find the required sureties in £10 each. If Mr. Williams wished to benefit the prisoner, he could do so by becoming surety for the prisoner's good behaviour. Mr. Williams said he was willing to do so to the extent of £5, to show that he was serious in his wish to reclaim the prisoner. The prisoner was then removed, "thoroughly subdued."

Miscellaneous News.

Brighton is to have a Quarter Sessions, and Mr. E. James, Q.C., is to be the first recorder.

Charitable persons should be on their guard against imposters, who ask relief on account of the loss of relatives by the cholera: already some of these gentry have been brought before the magistrates.

The Reverend E. P. Henslow, Vicar of Longwith, in Somersetshire, has written to the Lord Mayor to warn him that diseased meat of the vilest quality has been sent from his parish to the London market.

The number of visitors to the Crystal Palace for the week ending Saturday last, was 32,228, including season ticket holders. The amount received for admission, £1,399 16s. 0d.

By means of public liberality and the assistance of the Emigration Commissioners, 148 of the 198 poor emigrants, whose case has been so warmly taken up by Sir Robert Carden, have started for Australia: more money is yet required to assist the remaining fifty.

The Lords Justices of Ireland have issued a proclamation offering a reward of £200 for the apprehension of the villains who placed the stones on the Enniskillen and Londonderry Railway, last week. The investigations of the coroner are still proceeding, in secrecy.

Three Austrian frigates are now in the Thames. They are the Navarre screw steam-frigate, 36 guns; the Radetzky, also a screw steam-frigate, carrying the same number of guns; and the Elizabeth paddle-wheel steamer. The Navarre has been lying off Greenwich for the last month or so. She visited the Thames for the purpose of manning the other two vessels, the Radetzky and Elizabeth, both of which were built for the Austrian Government by Mr. Wigram, of Blackwall.

Mr. Shadwell, the Revising Barrister of Middlesex, decided on Tuesday in favour of ninety-one claims for registration made by Mr. Foster on behalf of members of the Conservative Freehold Land Society. There was some opposition, but it was shown that the plots of land were worth £4 per annum uncovered; and on that ground the claims were allowed. Among the claimants were Lord Maidstone, Sir C. W. Codrington, M.P., the Honourable H. C. Lowther, M.P., Colonel Abdy, Mr. R. Rolt, M.P., Honourable R. T. Rowley, Sir S. Bignold, Mayor of Norwich, Colonel North, M.P., Mr. E. H. Vansittart, M.P., Reverend D. Cooper, Mr. Benedict the musician, and Captain Meyrick.

The Reformatory Institution for the West of England is taken up with spirit. The subscriptions announced at the Exeter meeting amounted to £700, and they have since been considerably increased, the High Sheriff (Mr. R. S. Gard) having very handsomely set the example of doubling his subscription of £100. The committee appointed at the meeting, have assembled, and immediate steps are being taken to secure at the earliest possible period the foundation of an institution for the reformation of juvenile offenders. Sunday next having been directed to be observed as a day of special thanksgiving, the committee had determined on sending applications to all the clergy in the diocese, asking them to make an appeal on the occasion in behalf of the funds of the institution. By this means there will doubtless be a large accession to the funds, and there is little doubt but that the institution will be shortly established.

On Tuesday evening a general meeting of assistants and others from the Walworth, Lambeth, and Borough districts was held at the Lecture-hall, Newington Causeway (the Rev. T. Richardson in the chair), for the purpose of promoting the object of the Early

Closing Association. The Chairman, Mr. Courtenay, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Waine, Mr. Barker, and others addressed the meeting, pointing out the advantages that had accrued from the adoption of the early closing movement, and congratulating them upon the success that had attended the efforts of the association during the year, nearly all large traders have joined in the movement and contributed among themselves a sum of £120 for its funds. Resolutions rejoicing at the progress in the early closing cause effected by the association, and pledging the meeting to co-operate with it during the coming season, were unanimously adopted; and the committee for the ensuing year having been appointed, and thanks passed to the chairman, the meeting broke up.

The Shoe-black Society, which was established at the opening of the Great Exhibition in 1851, in connexion with the Ragged School Union, as an experiment of industrial occupation, continues to prosper. During the past year 37 boys have been employed, and their earnings have amounted to no less a sum than £399; of this £491 has been paid directly to the boys for food, &c.; £205 passed to their credit in the savings' bank established by the society for the future benefit of the boys; and £203 devoted to the expenses of carrying out the society, including blacking, brushes, &c. The number of boots and shoes cleaned in the year has been 215,966 pairs, or 4,153 a-week. The average earning of the lads so employed is about 9s. 4d. per week. The £203 devoted out of the boys' united earnings towards the expenses of the society does not equal the expenditure by £50 or £60, requiring private subscriptions to make up that deficiency.

Mr. Mechi's last meeting at Tiptree has given rise to an unusual amount of discussion on the improvements which he illustrated. One of the most interesting communications is a letter from Mr. James Caird to the *Times*; the chief object of which is to show that the application of manure, liquid or otherwise, must be regulated in a greater or less degree by the comparative dryness or moisture of the soil for which it is intended. Incidentally, Mr. Caird gives the exact figures, showing the relative produce of an acre in the same field dressed with guano and not dressed: the one yielded more than thirty-two bushels of wheat, worth £10 18s. 4d.; the other twenty-five bushels and a half, worth £8 5s. 9d.; cost of guano, £1; additional profit per acre, besides one-fourth more straw, £1 12s. 7d. Another dressing of nitrate of soda and common salt yielded a net profit on the manure of £2 18s. Virtually, such application of manure adds one quarter of an acre to each acre.

A meeting of the Peace Society held in the Town-hall, Neath, on the 15th inst., adopted the following resolution:—"That this meeting emphatically disclaims and condemns the conduct and proceedings of certain parties who, in the Town-hall of Neath, on the 21st of July last, under the specious guise of loyalty, interrupted and prevented Mr. Stokes, the agent of the London Peace Society, from lecturing on the principles of peace, by inciting a mob to create a disturbance, and introducing into the hall a band of strolling Germans, who, by their ill-timed musical performances, completely overpowered the voices of the speakers, to the utter subversion of all decency and order, and to the frustration of the object of the meeting. That such lawless proceedings are inconsistent with civil liberty, trench upon the right of free discussion, and are inimical to the progress and advancement of knowledge and civilisation. That such conduct in persons occupying prominent positions in the town council of this borough is derogatory to the dignity and respectability of that body, and discredits such parties to the continued confidence and future support of the electors."

Literature.

Songs from the Dramatists.—Poetical Works of Sir Thomas Wyatt. (Annotated Edition of the Poets.) Edited by ROBERT BELL. London: J. W. Parker and Son.

It was announced as part of the plan of the Annotated Edition of the Poets edited by Mr. Bell, that "occasional" volumes should be introduced, either containing specimens, with connecting notices and commentaries, of the Poets whose works are not of sufficient interest to be reproduced entire,—or consisting of collections of Poetry of a particular class or period. The first of these occasional volumes is now before us—*Songs from the Dramatists*,—a collection of a particular class of verses long needed, both by the lover of this branch of lyrical poetry, and by those who would trace the changes of language, manners, and feeling, in the historical progress of the drama. The plan of the work is, an arrangement of the dramatists chronologically, and of their plays in the order of their production, that the songs may appear under the titles of the plays from which they are taken. The collection begins with Nicholas Udall, the author of the first regular English comedy, *Ralph Roister Doister*, and ends with Brinsley Sheridan. Biographical notices of the dramatists and brief annotations have been introduced wherever they seemed necessary or desirable; but all superfluous matter of this sort has been carefully avoided.

Mr. Bell says, that "in the preparation of this volume, all known accessible sources have been explored and exhausted. The research upon it cannot be adequately estimated by its bulk. The labour which is not represented in its pages considerably exceeded the labour which has borne the

fruit and flowers gathered into this little book. Many hundreds of plays have been examined without yielding any results. This will be readily understood by any one who examines the collection, and observes how many eminent names furnish out of their numerous works but a scanty number of songs; and how many names and plays that had been forgotten, have yielded unexpectedly fair fruits, in lyrics or stanzas worthy of preservation. But, after all, the interest of the volume, to us, is a purely literary one. Take away the well-known songs of Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, and a few by Massinger, Ford, and Shirley, and there will be found but a very inconsiderable amount of poetry in what remains. And very much of that remainder is exceedingly disgusting in its feeling and tone,—the songs of licentiousness and grossness, that have no higher themes than sensual love, silly amours, and the cup of wine, and are wholly wanting in true passion, in sentiment, and in fancy. We are not insensible to the value of the work, and to the merits of the industrious compiler, regarding the collection from a purely literary point of view,—we have, indeed, already recognised them: but we have no wish to see this particular class of lyrics (especially those dating since the commencement of the seventeenth century, and even some few belonging to the period preceding it,) more familiarized amongst us than they are at present.

The *Poetical Works of Sir Thomas Wyatt* have also a literary interest surpassing their poetical worth. But his life and character belong, more than do most poets, to history, and surround his works with yet another order of interest. Mr. Bell's biography has been written with uniform care, and with a genuine feeling for his subject. He has made abundant use of the labours of Dr. Nott, but, by other research, by closer examination of the old materials, and sometimes by new combinations of the facts, he has thrown a new light on many parts of Wyatt's history, and has finely brought out his qualities and character. In the criticism of Wyatt's poetry, Mr. Bell is thoroughly independent and original; and does more justice to the influence exerted by this cultivated and refined poet on the English language and the forms of English poetry, than has been done by any other writer on the history of our literature. We are inclined to consider this performance of Mr. Bell's the best, on the whole, of all the biographical and critical introductions he has yet prepared for his edition of the poets; and certain we are, that readers of a somewhat higher than the popular class, who pursue studies of literature for its own sake, will think these volumes the most acceptable and useful yet included in the series.

We shall vindicate the opinion we give by an extract, containing a comparison of Wyatt and Surrey, and a criticism of the former.

WYATT'S POETRY.

The comparison between Wyatt and Surrey, on general grounds, must unhesitatingly be admitted to be largely in favour of Surrey. He was more impassioned, and had a finer sensibility and a more exact taste. But Wyatt possesses higher merits of another kind. His verse is more thoughtful than Surrey's; more compressed and weighty. He had not so graceful a way of making love; but his love nevertheless has an air of gallantry and self-possession that captivates the imagination by different approaches. His diction is less poetical than that of Surrey; but a careful examination of his poems must reverse the judgment which has pronounced it to be more antiquated. He uses comparatively few expressions that are not intelligible to the modern reader. His vocabulary is extensive, and imparts constant novelty to his descriptions. His versification, incidentally harsh and refractory, is generally regular and sonorous. In order, however, to obtain the full music of his lines, it is necessary to remember that he drew largely on the French and Italian models, and that apparently deficient syllables must be occasionally supplied by adopting foreign accents.

The charge of want of originality is not so easily answered. Wyatt was largely indebted to the French and Italian poets; and reminiscences of many writers, classical and continental, may be detected flitting through his poems. But it was no slight merit in his day to have enriched English poetry with the fruits of extensive reading; and if it diminish his claim to originality, it enables him to give greater scope and variety to his compositions than any of his contemporaries attained. His successes in transplanting into our language the forms of the Spanish, French, and Italian writers, contributed in an important degree to the subsequent improvement of our poetry. He is said to be overcharged with conceit; but taking into consideration the sources from which he borrowed, and the age in which he wrote, it would be more just to say he is singularly free from conceits. After the manner of Petrarch, he persecutes an image, now and then, to extremity, and sometimes involved it in obscurity; and after the fashion of the day which he himself helped to bring into contempt, he occasionally condescended to indulge in alliteration. But these trifling blemishes are amply expiated by conspicuous excellencies. His poems are never strained indelicacies, and if his poetical taste is not always faultless, his moral taste is irreproachable. His satires are amongst the earliest, and most admirable specimens of that style—close in texture, elastic in expression, and displaying a profound knowledge of the world. In his tender and pensive passages there is a vein of manliness that inspires them with dignity. Nor is he deficient in grace and beauty. His *Rondeaux* are sparkling and animated, and he is particularly happy in the refrains with which, at the close of the verse, he returns to his subject, and gives back, as it were, the echo of the predominant sentiment.

In illustration of this criticism, we shall append Wyatt's Address to his Lute,—pronounced by Mr. Hallam, very justly, to be the best of his poems; and we wish we could add (seeing that few of our readers are likely to know Wyatt) the Epistle to John Pains, a fine poem in another style.

THE LOVER COMPLAINTS THE UNKINDNESS OF HIS LOVE.

My lute, awake! perform thy last
Labour that thou and I shall waste;
And end that I have now begun:
And when this song is sung and past,
My lute! be still, for I have done.
As to be heard where ear is none;
As lead to grave in marble stone,
My song may pierce her heart as soon,
Should we then sing, or sigh, or moan?
No, no, my lute! for I have done.

The rock doth not so cruelly
Repulse the waves continually,
As she my suit and affection:
So that I am past remedy:
Whereby my lute and I have done.

Proud of the spoil that thou has got
Of simple hearts through Love's shot,
By whom, unkind, thou hast them one;
Think not he hath his bow forgot,
Although my lute and I have done.

Vengeance shall fall on thy disdain
That makest but game of earnest pain;
Trow not alone under the sun
Unquit to cause thy lover's plain,
Although my lute and I have done.

May chance Thesee lie withered and old
In winter nights that are so cold,
Plaining in vain unto the moon;
Thy wishes then dare not be told,
Care then who list, for I have done.

And then may chance thee to repent
The time that thou hast lost and spent,
To cause thy lover's sigh and swoon;
Then shalt thou know beauty but lent,
And wish and want, as I have done.

Now cease, my lute! This is the last
Labour that thou and I shall waste,
And ended is that I begun:
Now is this song both sung and past;
My lute! be still, for I have done.

Mormonism. Reprinted from the *Edinburgh Review*, April, 1854. (Traveller's Library, No. 67.) London: Longman and Co.

Most reading people will have this uncommonly able article in recollection, and will rejoice that it is now brought within reach of the masses of readers by this opportune republication. It is by far the most complete, intelligent, and searching account of Mormonism that has appeared. The author not only narrates the history of this gross imposture and monstrous superstition, and thoroughly exposes it; but also enters thoughtfully and penetratingly into its phenomena, the causes of its success, its future prospects, and the lessons its progress in this country may teach to the religious of all denominations. Did we not cherish the hope that this reprint will circulate by thousands amongst all classes, we should extract much that is so truly and impressively said on these points. The author has, also, given a remarkable full and clear account (founded on reading what must have been as dreary as it has been extensive) of the theology of Mormonism and its recent development; of Mormon polygamy and "other ethical peculiarities;" of their ecclesiastical constitution, public worship, and missions. Of the emigration from Europe, the colonization of Utah, and the relations of the Mormon Territory with the government of the United States, he further furnishes the best information accessible to the reader by the fullest search and inquiry. We consider the article one of the most valuable that has lately appeared in the *Edinburgh*; not chiefly for its exposure of Mormonism,—to which any thoughtful lad, with the main facts before him, as stated by the "Saints" themselves, would be competent,—but as a contribution to what we may call the philosophy of religious imposture; and as a lesson in seeking for true religion those points of contact with the lower classes, which, ignoring their peculiar characteristics and circumstances, Christian efforts have too much neglected, while the Mormon prophet has taken advantage of them with great success. The moral and social bearings of the facts and truths here set forth, demand for the essay the perusal of all who take a practical interest in the improvement, educationally, socially, and religiously, of the masses from whom the converts to Mormonism are almost exclusively drawn.

The Handbook for Advertisers and Guide to Advertising. By an OLD ADVERTISER. 6th edition, revised and corrected. London: Effingham Wilson.

SUCH a manual for advertisers as this has been long—and, we are sorry to say, still is—a desideratum. This little book claims to be compiled, not by an advertising agent, but by a bona fide advertiser. But for the assurance, we should have considered it to proceed from some one interested in the *Critic* newspaper;

which is, very amusingly, called "a leading literary Journal," and reference made several times over to the "list of subscribers which may be seen at the office." There are numerous errors in the work,—for instance, the *British Banner* does not appear at all in the list of journals arranged according to the classes amongst whom they circulate; the *Nonconformist* office is given as 4, Horse Shoe-court; and the *Christian Spectator* is omitted from the periodicals. The *Athenaeum* and *Law Times* are recommended for advertisements of *Clothing (!)*; and the *Literary Gazette*, circulating 498 copies, and the *Patriot*, circulating reputedly 1,269 copies, are included in the list of desirable journals for Book advertisements, to the exclusion of several journals, (besides the other Dissenting organs, including the Unitarian and the Wesleyan,) which already have more book advertisements, and circulate among the best parts of the book-buying community. The terms for advertising have been forwarded to the compiler by a few of the less important journals; but all the great ones have declined. The Hints to Advertisers are the best part of the book. We cannot recommend any one, however, to place implicit confidence in this "guide."

The Library of Biblical Literature. Vol. I. London: W. Freeman.

We are greatly pleased to see the first eight numbers of this interesting and deservedly popular series, gathered into an elegant volume, of form and style such as Chambers' Tracts have familiarized us with. Since we last reported the progress of this "Library," three numbers have been published—*The Deluge, The Exodus, and Masada and its Tragedy*.—The first of these is a well-informed, well-reasoned, and well-written paper, in which the reconciliation of geological science and Scripture, and the illustration of the latter by the former are happily and effectively performed.—The story of the Exodus is given in a continuation of the autobiographical narrative put into the mouth of Moses, which was commenced in the number entitled: "The Plagues of Egypt." The author pleads for indulgence,—the facts actually recorded and the monumental intimations being few, and difficult to weave into a readable narrative. It is, however, always vivid, often dramatic, and embodies a large amount of information: and, though we incline to doubt the wisdom of a form of composition which involves so many inconsistencies, and such a violent stretch of the fancy, the narrative claims the praise of being what its author desired it should be—"a piece of living and reliable history." A very thorough and careful note, of six pages of small type, on the Route and the Passage of the Israelites, greatly facilitates the reader's comprehension of the history, and increases the value of the volume. When the author shall have added his fourth tract, on the "Life in the Wilderness," this Library will contain a complete view of Hebrew history, from the migration into Egypt to the final approach to Palestine,—and one, too, surpassing in popular interest any other version of that history we can call to mind, while wanting nothing in fulness and accuracy.—The account of Masada and its Tragedy is ably and attractively written. It gives not only the thrilling ancient story, but the particulars of modern research. Since it was written, however, Lieutenant Vande Veldt has added something to our information as well as showing us that we must take a large discount off the statements of the fluent and confident Frenchman, De Saulcy.—Let us, finally, again commend this admirable volume, in its complete form, to new readers and new welcomers.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Autobiography of the Rev. W. Jay. Hamilton and Co.
Life of Madame Guyon. Low, Son, and Co.
Butler's Poetical Works. Vol. 2. J. Nichol, Edinburgh.
Fenn on the Funds. Fourth Edition. E. Wilson.
Anderson's Commercial Correspondence. E. Wilson.
Milton's Paradise Lost and Regained. T. Nelson and Sons.
Gethsemane. By the Rev. C. Molyneux. Partridge and Oakley.
Modern Flirtations. By C. Sinclair. Clarke, Beeton, and Co.
The Mosaic Record. T. Constable and Co.
The Dream of Pythagoras. Binns and Goodwin.
The Ear in Health and Disease. By W. Harvey, F.R.C.S. H. Renshaw.
The Sunday-School Hymn Book. Jarrold and Sons.
Rudd's System of Instruction in Singing. Jarrold and Sons.
One Thousand Questions on the Old Testament. Jarrold and Sons.
Hints and Examples for Family Worship. Hall and Co.
Cholera. By Dr. G. Jones. Horsell and Co.
Hints on Study. By the Rev. T. Lightbody. Ward and Co.
Proceedings of the Union Missionary Convention. Taylor and Hogg.
The Homilist. September. Ward and Co.
Sermons on the First Epistle of Peter. Partridge and Oakley.
Contributions towards a History of Biblical Translations in India.
The Tricolor on the Atlas. T. Nelson and Sons.
The Flower of the Family. T. Nelson and Sons.

Poetry.

TO THE AUTUMN.

Sweet Sabbath of the year!
While evening lights decay,
Thy parting steps methinks I hear
From the world's way.
Alas! thy silent towers
Till sad, but sweet to dwell;
Where falling leaves and drooping flowers
Around me breathe farewell.
Along the sunset sides
Their glories melt in shade,
And like the things we fondly prize,
Seem lovelier as they fade.
A deep and crimson streak
Thy dying leaves disclose;
As on consumption's waning cheek
Mid ruin blooms the rose.
Thy scene each vision brings
Of beauty in decay;
Of fair and early-faded things,
Too exquisite to stay;
Of joys that come no more;
Of flowers whose bloom is fled;
Of sunbeams wept upon the shore;
Of friends estranged or dead;
Of all that now is dead;
To memory's faithful eye,
The faded beauty of a dream,
O'er which we gaze and sigh!

J. MONTGOMERY.

Gleanings.

A new telescopic comet was discovered on the 12th by M. Bruhns, at the observatory of Berlin.

An individual of the mercantile classes at Petersburg had made a present of 8,000 pictures of the saints for the use of the Baltic fleet.

A box constructor, about fourteen feet in length, arrived in Liverpool the other day, in the Windsor, from Paris.

A great illustrated journal is said to be in the market for £100,000. A not very successful rival to *Punch* has been purchased for £5,000.

In the *Bathurst Times* a blacksmith announces by advertisement that he shoes horses at only one pound four shillings per set, and does all other smith's work on equally reasonable terms.

Some years ago, a bishop, after taking possession of his see, made an inquiry as to what hymn books were in use in his diocese, and he presently had not fewer than 80 different selections handed in to him.

"Is that the second bell?" inquired a gentleman of a sable porter at a country boarding house, the other day, "No sir," exclaimed the darkey, "dat am de second ringin' of the first bell; we has but one bell in dis house."

In connexion with the Paris Exhibition of next year, it is stated that a company is about to open "the largest dining room in the world," under the title of "Dinner de l'Exposition," at which for five francs per head there is to be a dinner equal to the very best that can be given by the best and dearest Restaurateur in Paris.

A lady advertises in the *Times* for the address of another lady, with whom she was at school more than twenty years ago, that she may return to her old school-fellow the halfpenny which she stole from the school-room, and the sin of which burthens her conscience.

I was walking through the streets of Weston-super-Mare, "a watering place" on the Bristol Channel, a day or two since, (says a correspondent of the *Times*) when my attention was attracted by the following ludicrous, business-like advertisement:—"James Collins, sexton. Psalm and hymn books lent out to hire, by the week or month."

An anecdote is related of an old lady who entertained travellers. Before her guests commenced a meal, it was her custom to ask a blessing in this wise:—"O Lord, make us truly thankful for the food before us, Nancy, hand round the corn bread first, and the biscuits after."

The initials of the four royal personages of France and England, now on such good terms in political policy, and personal amity, singularly enough form the word NEVA, the name of the river on which Russia's capital is situated. The monarchs and their consorts are Napoleon, Eugene, Victoria and Albert.

When Nelson's famous signal was given, "England expects every man to do his duty," two Scotchmen were standing, and one pulled a long sour face, and said, "Ech, Sandy, there's naething there about purr old Scotland." "Hoot, mon," said Sandie, "Scotland kens weel her bairns always do their duty. It is only a hint to those Englishers."

Sir Joseph Paxton, at a dinner which took place last week at the Crystal Palace, gave the heads of a conversation which he had heard between two of the members of Fox and Henderson's staff, in which, after referring to what had been done at the Crystal Palace, one of the interlocutors asked what would be the next great work. The answer was, "Suppose we contract with the Government to take Sebastopol or Cronstadt."

F. S. A., in the *Preston Guardian*, states that at Blackburn he has observed groups of children in the streets and lanes, amusing themselves by mesmerizing one of their companions, and that as there could be no collusion supposed in the case, his scepticism in the reality of the mesmeric influence had been greatly shaken. The children made the subjects of these experiments, he says, are from ten to fourteen years of age, and when under the influence, they are made to contribute to the amusement of the crowd by exhibiting various propensities—fighting, racing, and singing, &c. And sometimes the same operations and amusement takes place among adults of the lower classes.

The *Outshead Observer* describes "a New Medium." A lady who was inclined to believe in spiritual manifestations, was awakened one night by her husband

coming in; and when he spoke, distinctly heard three taps, apparently upon the wall of her chamber. She asked, "Is there a spirit present?" No answer. She then insisted that her husband should question the mysterious visitor; and, to gratify her, he did so, although an unbeliever. "Is there any spirit present?" Tap, tap, tap! "Does it wish to communicate with me?" Tap, tap, tap! "Is it a matter of importance?" Tap, tap, tap! A host of inquiries of a like nature were made, all of which were responded to by the three mysterious taps—Mrs. J. at intervals putting questions but receiving no replies. At last her husband's curiosity became aroused, and he commenced a thorough examination of the apartment; the "mysterious knocking" responded whenever he opened his lips, but remaining obstinately silent when Mrs. J. interrogated the "spirits." At last on approaching the bed, the taps varied furiously, and faster, and upon raising the valance, the "spirit" was discovered bodily, in the shape of J. J.'s favourite bobtailed terrier, "Sam," who had ensconced himself under the bed before his master came home; and, whenever spoken to, would make a "wag" of his stump-tail; and this appendage, striking upon the floor, produced the "spiritual manifestations."

Of the Bishop of London, a tolerable story is afloat. Wanting some alterations done in the Palace of Fulham, he employed a first-rate architect to inspect the building, and to consult as to what was needed to be done. The business occupied the latter three or four hours, and the bishop, on his report of the expense, determined not to proceed. He said, however, "Be good enough to tell me for how much I shall draw a cheque, on account of the trouble you have taken?" "I thank your lordship," was the reply, "a hundred guineas." "A hundred guineas!" "Yes, my lord." "Why, many of my curates do not receive so much for a whole year's services." "Very true, my lord, but I am a bishop in my profession!" The cheque was drawn and handed over in silence, but the bishop signed it; he thought how a mitred architect could charge the clergy.

MARRIAGES.

September 18th, at Linton, Cambridgeshire, the wife of the Rev. G. J. Hall, M.A., of a son.

September 22nd, at St. John, Cambridgeshire, the wife of the Rev. A. T. Shelley, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

September 14th, at the Baptist Chapel, Stalwell, by the Rev. John Cox (father of the bride, Mr. John Godwin, to Frances Cox.

September 19th, at the Congregational Chapel, Stalwell, by the Rev. B. A. Vangham, B.A., John Watts, Keyworth, Esq., surgeon, of Aston, Birmingham, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Thomas Harrison, Esq., Edgworth.

September 19th, at Christchurch, Cambridge, by the Rev. J. H. Titcomb, Edmund Sedgwick Roberts, Esq., second son of the late Rev. J. F. Roberts, of Llandulas, North Wales, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Hughes, of Cambridge.

September 20th, at Richmond Chapel, Brighton-road, Manchester, by the Rev. D. E. Ford, William, second son of the late Rev. J. F. Ford, of Llandulas, North Wales, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Henry Hughes, of Cambridge.

September 20th, at the Baptist Chapel, York-street, Manchester, by the Rev. Richard Cheney, Mr. Benjamin Jones, jun., of Stockport-road, Manchester, to Edith, only daughter of the late Rev. Elias Stenson, of West Bedford, North.

September 20th, at Camberwell-green Chapel, by the Rev. John Alexander, of Norwich, John Alexander, son of John Cook, Esq., of Grove House, Brighton, to Anne Jane, fifth daughter of John Cockburn, Esq., of Camberwell.

September 21st, by licence at the New College Chapel, St. John's Wood, by the Rev. W. Knight of Slough, Mr. John Atkins of High-street, Eton, near Windsor, to Eliza, eldest daughter of E. Christie, Esq., of 27, Adelaide-road, Hampstead.

September 21st, at the Independent Chapel, Melbourne, Cambridgeshire, by the Rev. A. C. Wright, Mr. William Kamau Sweeney, of Salford, Esq., to Sarah Ann, daughter of the late Mr. William French, of Melbourne.

September 21st, at St. John's, Hackney, by the Rev. A. Gordon, Francis P. Hoot, of Clapton, only son of Mr. Hoot, of High-street, Whitechapel, to Lydia Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Philip Hoot, of Upper Clapton.

September 21st, at the Independent Chapel, Aylesbury, by the Rev. J. Stock, of Salenide Nook, Huddersfield, Mr. Thomas Hall, of Quarmby, Huddersfield, to Miss Elizabeth King, of Aylesbury.

DEATHS.

August 27th, at his residence, in the Vatican, Rome, in the 44th year of his age, of cholera, Chevalier CAMILLE PERRAZZI, one of the sculptors of the Vatican Museum, and eldest surviving son of BENEDICTO PERRAZZI, Esq., Her Majesty's Chief Medallist, and late of the Royal Mint.

September 3rd, at Varna Bay, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. ROBERT BOWLE, M.P., Coldstream Guards, second surviving son of the Earl of Cork and Orrery.

September 14th, at Deal, Kent, of apoplexy on the brain, W. ALEXANDER, the sixth son of Mr. Houlston, of Paternoster-row, City, and Elington-terrace, Islington, aged 8 years.

September 14th, at Blockley, Worcestershire, THOMAS HEWAT second son of the Rev. EDMUND HELL, and late student of Stepney College, in the 31st year of his age.

September 15th, ANN, the beloved and affectionate wife of Mr. W. H. THOMAS, of 174, Sloane-street, Chelsea, after a few hours' illness, aged 30.

September 17th, at Melton Mowbray, Mr. RICHARD MORRISON, aged 46. He was a member of the Junior Friendly Society, and upwards of sixty members attended his remains to the grave, besides a number of women belonging to the Sick Club held at the Independent Chapel, of which he acted as chairman, and also the Deacons of the place.

September 19th, ELIZABETH AGNES, the much-loved wife of THOMAS B. PERKINS of Nicholas-square, after a very painful affliction, before with Christian fortitude, in the 41st year of her age. Deeply lamented.

September 20th, at the Chapel House, Marlborough, after a lingering illness, JANE, the wife of the Rev. H. H. Smith, aged 57.

September 25th, at Southampton, in the 70th year of her age, SARAH, wife of Mr. S. HILLINGLEY, of that town.

September 25th, Mr. JOHN BOWDOEN, of Everham.

September 25th, while on a visit to Hull, JOSEPH CRANE MARTIN, the third son of the Rev. SAMUEL MARTIN, of Westminster Chapel, in his 12th year.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The English Funds continue inactive, partly from the absence of business, and partly from the continued demand for money. To-day there has been but little movement in the funds, which are now rather weaker. Consols for money being quoted from 95 to 95½, and

for the 17th October 96½ to 95½. The other English Securities remain without alteration.

Foreign Securities are flat, and transactions in them unimportant. Buenos Ayres 5 per Cents, are firm at 55½. Danish 5 per Cents continue at 102. Grenada 4 per Cent. Deferred have declined to 6. Sardinian 5 per Cents weak, at 87½. Turkish 5 per Cents continues dull, and has declined to 2½ prem. ex now for the account.

The Railway Share Market has not been so well supported to-day, the continued dullness of the funds producing an unfavourable effect. The quotations in general show a slight downward movement. Caledonians have fallen 10s. Eastern Counties are weak at 11½. Great Northern are about 10s. lower; ditto A stock firm at 71. Great Westerns have receded 7s. 6d. Lancashire and Yorkshire are not quite so firm. London and Blackwall well supported at 8½. London and Brighton, and London and North Western, about 5s. lower. London and South Western are 5s. lower. Midlands have receded 5s. North British have declined to 82½. North Eastern firm at 78. South Easterns have fallen 10s. French Shares are unchanged. Sambre and Meuse last quoted at 8½. Great Luxembourg continues at 2½.

There has been nothing doing in mines. Banking Shares are rather flat. Commercial of London, 31½. London and Westminster, 5s. lower. Union of London, 28½. Australian Agricultural have improved 6s. Canada Government Bonds, 110½. Crystal Palace Shares flat, at 2½ dis.

The arrivals of specie last week amounted to about £350,000. The shipments comprised £130,000 to the East, chiefly in silver, besides several considerable amounts of gold to Paris.

The trade accounts from the manufacturing towns for the past week show a tendency to quietness, although prices on the whole are well maintained. At Manchester the export business has been inactive, and the market generally is rather dull. The Birmingham advices state the demand for iron to be satisfactory, and that quotations, which were lately less strong, are again steady. The depressed condition of commercial affairs in the United States restricts the orders from that country, but those from other places, and the healthy confidence at home, are fully sufficient to prevent any unfavourable reaction. The manufacturers engaged in military work are endeavouring to show their capabilities for expedition, and that there is no objection for the Government to create establishments of their own; or to resort to the continent. Arms for 200,000 men it is asserted, could be produced, if necessary, for a spring campaign. At Nottingham the depression in the American trade is felt more than at other places, but prices are, nevertheless, well supported. In the woollen districts there has been no alteration, and the Irish linen-markets remain heavy.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the week have comprised seven vessels—three for Port Phillip, with an aggregate burden of 2,645 tons; two for Sydney, with an aggregate burden of 1,274 tons; and two for Adelaide, with an aggregate burden of 762 tons. Their total capacity was consequently 4,681 tons. The rates of freight exhibit no material alteration.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 39 for the week ending on Saturday, the 10th day of Sept., 1854.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	Government Debt
20,633,410	11,014,160
	Other Securities
	3,364,900
	Gold Coin & Bullion
	12,032,310
	Silver Bullion
	—
206,633,410	236,421,370

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors Capital	Government Securities
14,553,000	—
Reserve	—
3,703,433	—
Public Deposits	—
4,984,333	—
Other Deposits	—
9,780,713	—
Seven Day and other	—
Bills	—
1,023,375	—
234,066,375	234,066,375

J. R. BLISS, Deputy Cashier.

Dated the 21st day of September, 1854.

Friday, September 22nd, 1854.

This "Gazette" contains a notice that the following place has been duly registered for the solemnization of marriages therein:— Wesleyan Chapel, Barwell, Leicestershire.

BANKRUPTCY ANNOUNCED.

NEVILLE, M., Liverpool, brass founder.

EDWARDS, G., Newport, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

BRAY, H. B., Coventry, grocer, Oct. 6 and 20: solicitors, Messrs. Starny and Co., Philpot-lane; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.

CRAWLEY, J., Michael's-place, Brompton, upholsterer, Oct. 2.

Nov. 14: solicitor, Mr. Kinsey, Bloomsbury-square.

CLARK, W., Gloucester, licensed victualler, Oct. 3 and 31: solicitor, Mr. Lovegrove, Gloucester.

CLEGG, S., Crawford-street, near Rochdale, blacksmith, Oct. 10.

Nov. 7: solicitor, Mr. Taylor, Manchester.

HARWARD, J., Blackburn, tailor and draper, Oct. 6, Nov. 8: solicitor, Mr. Haigh, Huddersfield.

HICKMAN, C., Knightsbridge, licensed victualler, Oct. 2, Nov. 7: solicitor, Mr. Stables, Moorgate-street.

KESWILL, F., Sheffield, builder, Oct. 7, Nov. 11: solicitor, Mr. Fennell, Sheffield.

ROBERTS, T., Manchester, ironmonger, Oct. 6, Nov. 7: solicitor, Mr. Slater, Manchester.

ROBINSON, W., Limehouse, late of Liverpool, ship owner, Oct. 4, Nov. 2: solicitor, Mr. Strong, Jewin-street, Cripplegate.

SANDERS, J., late of Bishop's Stortford, now of Paddington-green, confectioner, Oct. 5, Nov. 9: solicitor, Mr. Hubbard, Euckersbury.

SMART, J., Saffron Walden, cabinet maker, Oct. 2, Nov. 7: solicitors, Messrs. Sharpe, Field, and Jackson, Bedford-row; and Mr. Thurgood, Saffron Walden.

STUBBS, M. A., Lauceston, gas manufacturer, Oct. 3 and 21: solicitor, Mr. Turner, Exeter.

WALKER, W., Manchester, builder, Oct. 6, Nov. 7: solicitor, Mr. Boote, Manchester.
 WEST, W., Hackney-road, linen draper, Oct. 2, Nov. 7: solicitor, Mr. Archer, Clement's-lane.
 WHITMORE, J., Leicester, woolstapler, Oct. 3 and 31: solicitors, Messrs. Palmer and Bilsen, Leicester.

Tuesday, September 26th, 1854.

BANKRUPT.

POLAND, P., and MERRITT, E. B., Broad-street, Cheap-side, October 5, November 9: solicitors, Messrs. Grave and Co., Bedford-row.

PLAISTER, C., Everholt-street, St. Pancras, draper, October 6, November 7: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury.
 TAYLOR, W., Blackfriars-road, Surrey, boot manufacturer, October 11, November 8: solicitor, Mr. Levy, Arundel-street, Strand.

CHAVE, J., Torquay, Devonshire, builder, October 5, November 9: solicitors, Mr. Carter, Torquay, and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

WARHAM, E., Ardwick, Lancashire, timber merchant, October 11, and November 15: solicitors, Messrs. Blair, and Hardman, Manchester.

WILSON, G., Salford, Lancashire, ironfounder, October 9, and November 14: solicitor, Mr. Slater, Manchester.

HOUTON, W., Manchester, joiner, October 9, and November 13: solicitor, Mr. Lamb, Manchester.

HARWOOD, J., Blackburn, Lancashire, tailor, October 5, and November 8: solicitor, Mr. Hugh, Huddersfield.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

MA TRESE, D., Manchester, merchant—final div. of 34-6d., October 17, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fraser's, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

M'CULLOCH, W., Glasgow, warehouseman, October 4.
 BLAIR, W., Glasgow, steam boat steward, October 12.
 TURNBULL, J. T., Leith, merchant, October 5.
 LOW, D., Glasgow, commission merchant, October 6.
 M'CONNELL, J., Hazelden, Renfrewshire, bleacher, October 6.

Markets.

MARK LANE, LONDON, Monday, September 25, 1854.

We had better supplies of Wheat this morning from Essex and Kent, and although last Monday's prices were maintained, the whole was not cleared off at the close of the market. Fine samples of foreign Wheat sold pretty freely at last Monday's quotations, but for secondary descriptions there was only a limited inquiry. Flour in good demand, and American 1s. per barrel dearer than on this day week. Barley readier sale, and 1s. per qr. higher. Beans and Pease fully as dear. We were moderately supplied with Oats, and good Corn realized an advance of 6d. per qr. over last Monday's quotations. Linseed firm, and Cakes without alteration. The current prices are under:—

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. s.	Wheat—	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	56 to 64	Dantzic	63 to 70
Do White	58 68	Konigsberg, Red	58 64
Lincoln, Norfolk, & York	—	Pomeranian, Red	58 68
Northumb. & Scotch	—	Rostock	58 68
Barley malt (new)	36 39	Danish & Holstein	56 58
Distilling	—	East Friesland	52 54
Malt (pale)	63 68	Petersburg	50 54
Beans, Masagan.	43 46	Riga and Archangel	48 50
Peas	—	Polish Odesa	48 54
Harrow	—	Marianopol.	48 60
Pigeon	—	Taganrog	48 50
Peas, White	38 40	Egyptian (U.S.)	46 54
Grey	33 36	Barley Pomeranian	37 38
Maple	33 36	Konigsberg	—
Boilers	40 44	Danish	37 39
Tares (English)	34 44	East Friesland	32 33
Foreign	34 44	Egyptian	30 32
Oats (English feed)	25 30	Odesa	30 43
Flour, town made, per sack of 20 lbs.	42 55	Beans—	—
Linseed, English	56 60	Pigeon	42 44
Baltic	55 57	Egyptian	30 32
Black Sea	57 58	Peas, White	38 42
Hempseed	36 38	Oats—	—
Canaryseed	44 46	Dutch	33 38
Cloverseed per cwt. of 112 lbs. English	48 52	Jarls	32 38
German	42 50	Danish	31 35
French	42 46	Danish yellow feed	35 38
American	44 46	Swedish	35 37
Linseed Cakes	21s 10 to 21s 4	Petersburg	33 35
Rape Cakes	25 10 to 25 6 per ton	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Rapeseed	23s to 23s 1 per last	New York	30 33
		Spanish per sack	50 52
		Caraway Seed	32 34

BUTCHERS' MEAT, SMITHFELD, Monday, Sept. 25.

To-day's market was well supplied with foreign stock, but its general quality was very inferior. There was a considerable falling off in the arrivals of home-fed Beasts fresh up this morning, and there were very few good animals amongst them. Owing to the favourable change in the weather, and the increased number of buyers in attendance, the Beef trade was brisk, at an advance in the prices obtained on Monday last of 2d. & 8bs. The primest Scotch sold at 3s. & 8bs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, we received 1,800 shorthorns; from other parts of England, 554 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 45 horned and polled Scots. The supply of Sheep exhibited a falling off compared with Monday last. For all breeds we had a steady demand, at fully last week's currency. The best old Downs realized 5s. & 8bs. We were rather scantily supplied with Calves, in which a full average business was transacted, at from 3d. to 4d. & 8bs. above the prices realized on this day so'night. There was rather more doing in Pigs. Prices were well supported, with but moderate supplies on offer.

Per lbs. to sink the offal.							
s. d. s. d.				s. d. s. d.			
Coarse and inferior				Prime coarse wool-			
Beasts	3	3	4	led Sheep . . .	4	2	4
Second quality do.	3	6	10	Prime South Down			
Prime large Oxen	4	0	8	Sheep	4	10	5
Prime Scots, &c.	4	10	8	Large coarse Calves	3	2	3
Coarse and inferior				Prime small do.	3	10	4
Sheep	3	4	3	Large Hogs . .	3	0	4
Second quality do.	3	8	4	Neat small Porks	4	4	4
Suckling Calves, 22s. to 29s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 20s. to 27s. each.							

Suckling Calves, 22s. to 29s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 20s. to 27s. each.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 25.—There has been rather more firmness in these markets, and prices are well supported. The supplies on offer are but moderate.

Inferior Beef . . .	3	0	3	4	Small Pork . . .	4	2	4
Middling do. . .	3	6	3	8	Inferior Mutton	3	4	3
Prime large do. .	3	10	4	2	Middling do. . .	3	8	4
Do. small do. . .	4	4	4	6	Prime do. . . .	4	4	4
Large Pork . . .	3	0	4	0	Veal	2	10	4

POTATOES, BOROUGH and SMITHFELD, Monday, September 25.—Stock Monday, last, large quantities of some-grown potatoes have come to hand. The imports have been trifling, viz., 1 ton from Charente, and 24 sacks from Dublin. A full average business is done on the following terms:—Regents, 80s. to 90s. middling, 70s. to 80s.; Skaws, 60s. to 70s. per ton.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, September 25.—There was not much doing in butter last week. The trade was not free buyers, but the sellers pressing. Fine quality was the turn of the day, and the prices scarcely varied. Very little was done in Reading fair. Foreign was in good demand; the best at 2s. to 3s. Middling and inferior descriptions were saleable at previous quotations. Bacon; Irish and Hambro' hams were sparingly dealt in at a decline of 2s. per cwt. Hams were scarce, and wanted. Lard was in limited request.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

s. s.		s. s.	
Friesland per cwt.	104 to 106	Cheshire (new) per cwt.	66 to 80
Kiel	94 98	Cheddar	58 80
Dorset	106 108	Double Gloucester	68 70
Canterbury	98 100	Single do.	60 70
Waterford	96 100	York Hams (new)	76 84
Cork (new)	84 94	Westmoreland, do.	72 82
Limerick (old)	—	Irish do.	66 76
Silke	—	Wiltshire Bacon (green)	72 74
Fresh, per doz. 12s. 6d. 14s. 6d.		Waterford	—

BREAD.—The prices of Wheat Bread in the Metropolis are from 8d. to 9d.; and Household do., 7d. to 8d. per 4lbs. loaf.

HOPS, BOSOMON, Monday, Sept. 25.—About 1,000 pockets of the new growth have arrived at market, and, considering the vicissitudes the crop has had to encounter, the colour and quality are much better than was anticipated. Prices can scarcely yet be quoted as settled, but sales have been made at the annexed rates, viz., choice East and Mid-Kents and Farnhams, from £20 to £21; Sussex pockets, from £18 to £20. The crop comes down in most instances much short of expectation, and the duty is now generally estimated at £30,000. Yearlings and Hops of older dates continue in good demand at firm rates.

SEEDS, Monday, September 25. The trade for seeds remains without noticeable variation. Winter Tares, with limited supply, met an active demand this morning, at an advance of 1s. to 1s. 6d. per bushel. New Seed-Rye was fully as dear. Canaryseed continues unaltered in value, with little inquiry. Rapeseed in fair request, and has realized rather more money. There is a good demand for Winter Tares at 10s. per bushel. Linseed is dull, but not cheaper; cakes command full prices. All other articles are a slow inquiry.

BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.)	.....sowing—s. to 64s.; crushing 56s. to 60s.
Linseed Cakes (per ton)	.....£10 0s. to £10 10s.
Rapeseed (per qr.)	.....56s. to 60s.
Ditto Cakes (per ton)	.....£8 15s. to £7 5s.
Mustard (per bush.)	white 8s. to 9s.; brown old 10s. to 12s.
Coriander (per cwt.)	.....new—s. to—s., old 11s. to 20s.
Canary (per qr.)	.....new—s. to—s., old 44s. to 48s.
Caraway (per cwt.)	.....new 16s. to 20s.
Trefoil (per cwt.)	.....new 16s. to 20s.

FOREIGN SEEDS, &c.

Linseed (per qr.)	.....Baltic, 50s. to 60s.; Odessa, 60s. to 64s.
Linseed Cakes (per ton)	.....£10 0s. to £11 10s.
Rape Cakes (per ton)	.....£4 15s. to £5 5s.
Hempseed, small, (per qr.)	.....Ditto Dutch, 44s.
Rye Grass (per qr.)	.....28s. to 35s.
Coriander (per cwt.)	.....10s. to 13s.

TALLOW, MONDAY, September 25.—Our market is dull, and prices are again lower than on Monday last. P.Y.C., on the spot, 63s. 9d. to 64s. 3d. & cwt. Town Tallow, 62s. 6d., net cash. Rough Fat, 3s. 3d. & 8bs.

Particulars of Tallow.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Stock	22,940	29,143	34,460	22,139	31,391
Price of Y.C.	39s. 0d. to 39s. 3d.	40s. 9d. to 40s. 9d.	41s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.	40s. 0d. to 40s. 0d.	41s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.
Delivery last week	2,374	2,188	2,715	2,660	1,600
Ditto from 1st June	28,300	26,933	32,599	29,396	30,375
Arrival last week	1,258	1,148	932	3,674	2,178
Ditto from 1st June	31,798	19,543	17,431	28,050	15,666
Price of Town	41s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.	41s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.	41s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.	41s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.	41s. 0d. to 41s. 0d.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, September 25.

Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0 3 1 to 0 0 prib.
Ditto 64 73 lbs.	0 3 1 to 0 0 prib.
Ditto 73 80 lbs.	0 3 1 to 0 0 prib.
Ditto 80 88 lbs.	0 3 1 to 0 0 prib.
Ditto 88 96 lbs.	0 3 1 to 0 0 prib.
Ditto 96 104 lbs.	0 3 1 to 0 0 prib.
Horse Hides	6 6 to 7 0 each.
Calf Skins, light	2 0 to 3 0 "
Ditto, full	6 0 to 7 0 "
Polled Sheep	3 9 to 4 6 "
Half-breeds	3 4 to 4 10 "
Downs	2 10 to 3 3 "
Lambs	2 9 to 4 6 "

LEADENHALL LEATHER MARKET.—On Tuesday, our market was well supplied with most kinds of Leather. The business doing was small, yet prices were well supported.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Sept. 23.—Peaches and Nectarines continue to be supplied, as are also Plums. Apples and Pears, both English and French, are sufficient for the demand. Filberts are good, but not plentiful. Cucumbers vary from 3d. to 6d. each. Some Spanish Onions have made their appearance. Carrots and Turnips are abundant. Potatoes are well supplied, and prices good. Radishes may be had at 1d. to 2d. per bunch. Lettuce at 9d. to 1s. per score, and Tomatoes at from 1s. to 2s. a dozen. Out flowers consists of Pelargoniums, Fuchsias, Heaths, Carnations, Pinks, and Roses.

METALS, LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 23.—Spelter has moved off steadily, at £23 15s. to £23 on the spot, and £23 to £23 2s. 6d. for delivery. British Zinc is firm, at £37 10s. to £38. Scotch Pig Iron has realized 82s. 6d. cash; other kinds of Iron are rather dull. Lead is in request, Spanish at £32, and British £33. Quicksilver is quoted at 1s. 11d. Swedish Steel, 21s 10s. to 21s; and faggot, £21 to £21 10s. We have a brisk market for tin at extreme rates.

WOOL, CRY, Monday.—The market has been dull for colonial and foreign. The imports of wool into London last week included 4,392 bales from Sydney, 2,340 from the Cape of Good Hope, 1,079 from Bombay, and smaller parcels from Germany. There has been a fair enquiry for most kinds of English Wools since Monday last; but the increased quantities on offer have had the effect of checking any further upward movement in price. Generally speaking, however, the market is firm, and we have buyers on the following terms:—

	s. d.	s. d.
Down tags	1 1	1 2
Half-breeds	1 0	1 1
Ewes clothing	0 11	1 0
Kent Fleeces	1 1	1 1
Combings Skins	1 0	1 2
Flannel Wool	0 11	1 1
Blanket Wool	0 8	1 1
Leicester Fleeces	0 11	1 0

COTTON.—LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26.—The market closed tamely yet steadily, and prices of all descriptions are unchanged. The sales amount to 6,000 bales, including 4,900 Americans (1,000 for export and a similar quantity on speculation, 170 Fernam and Maranhao, 54d. to 6d.; 100 Egyptian, 6d. to 6d.; 1,500 Surat, at various prices; and 150 Sea Islands, 12d. to 2s. 10d. per lb.

COALS, Monday.—A dull market at the rates of Friday's sale. Hettons, 22s. 3d.; Stewarts, 22s. 3d.; Haswell, 22s. 3d.; Belmont, 21s. 9d.; Russell Hetton's, 21s. 9d.; Wylam, 18s. 9d.; Hartlepool, 21s. 9d.; Hartleys, 18s. 6d.; Hetton Lynn, 21s. 6d.—103 fresh arrivals.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—New Baltic hemp is nominally quoted at £60. In small parcels, the prices are £61 to £62 per ton. We have had a dull sale for flax on former terms. Jute and Coir goods are heavy, at the late decline.

PRODUCE MARKET.

SUGAR.—There has been a fair amount of business done to-day in West India at last week's currency. 880 hds. sold Barbadoes in public sale at 30s. 6d. to 35s. 4,300 bags of Mauritius also found buyers in public sale at previous rates, 25s. to 34s. 2,000 bags of Madras were also offered, and brought in at 28s. to 29s. The refined market steady; brown lumps, at 43s.; grocery, at 43s. 6d. to 49s.

COFFEE.—There has not been any offered in public sale, neither has there been any business of importance reported by private contract.

TEA.—There is not any activity in this article, as both buyers and sellers appear disposed to wait for further news from China. Rtcn.—9,000 bags were offered in public sale, held for high

prices, and bought in at 13s. to 14s. The demand by private contract has been good, and a fair amount of business done at full prices.

ROM.—The reported new tariff of duties on spirits in France has brought buyers into the market, and an advance of 2d. has been paid.

SALTPETRE.—There has been a limited demand to-day, for good refractions, 25s. 6d. to 26s., cash, and short prompts.

INDIGO.—11,504 chests now declared for the next quarterly sale. COCHINEAL sold steadily in public sale, at full prices. Honduras silver, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.

COTTON continues dull of sale; 100 bales only sold to-day. TALLOW has declined 6d. to-day, and quoted 63s. 3d. to 63s. 6d. on the spot.

METALS.—Iron—Scotch pig, 82s. to 82s. 6d., Spelter, £22 15s. to £23.

In other articles no material alteration.

Advertisements.

GODDARD'S NON-MERCURIAL

PLATE POWDER is recommended by all the principal Silver-smiths, as the Best and Safest article ever introduced for cleaning Plate. See the Testimonials, and names of more than 500 of the leading Firms, which accompany each Box. Prepared only by the Inventor J. Goddard, chemist, Leicester, and sold by Ironmongers, Silver-smiths, and Chemists, in Boxes 1s. and 4s. 6d. each.

"It only requires a trial to ensure its use in every family."

EASE IN WALKING.—COMFORT to

the FEET.—THE LEATHER CLOTH, or PANNUS CORIUM BOOTS and SHOES, are the softest, easiest, and most comfortable ever invented for tender feet. They have no painful or drawing effects, and are softer and easier than any other Boots or Shoes. Sufferers from corns, bunions, gout, chilblains, &c., will find them invaluable. They excel all others in durability and comfort. A boot or shoe sent for size will insure a fit. The material sold by the yard in any quantity.—HALL and Co., Patentees, Wellington-street, Strand, leading to Waterloo-bridge, and South-West Gallery, Crystal Palace.

SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID

MAGNESIA. Prepared under the immediate care of the Inventor, and established for upwards of thirty years by the profession, for removing BILE, ACIDITIES, and INDIGESTION, restoring APPETITE, preserving a moderate state of the bowels, and dissolving uric acid in GRAVEL and GOUT; also as an easy remedy for SEA SICKNESS, and for the febrile affection incident to childhood it is invaluable.—On the value of Magnesia as a remedial agent it is unnecessary to enlarge; but the Fluid Preparation of Sir James Murray is now the most valued by the profession, as it entirely avoids the possibility of those dangerous concretions usually resulting from the use of the article in powder.

Sold by the sole consignee, Mr WILLIAM BAILEY, of Wolverhampton; and by all wholesale and retail Druggists, and Medicine Agents throughout the British Empire, in bottles, 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

The Acidulated Syrup in Bottles, 2s. each.

N.B.—Be sure to ask for "Sir James Murray's Preparation," and to see that his name is stamped on each label, in green ink, as follows:—"James Murray, Physician to the Lord Lieutenant."

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,

PREPARED for Medicinal use in the

Loffoden Isles, Norway, and put to the test of Chemical Analysis. The most effectual Remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, and all SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

Approved of and recommended by BERZELIUS, LIEBIG, WOHLER, JONATHAN PEREIRA, FOUQUIER, and numerous other eminent Medical Men and Scientific Chemists in Europe.

Specially rewarded with Medals by the Governments of Belgium and the Netherlands.

Has almost entirely superseded all other kinds on the Continent, in consequence of its proved superior power and efficacy, effecting a cure much more rapidly.

Contains iodine, phosphate of chalk, volatile acid, and the elements of the bile—in short, all its most active and essential principles—in larger quantities than the pale oils made in England and Newfoundland, deprived mainly of these by their mode of preparation.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, in bottles, labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, by

ANSAR, HARFORD, and Co., 77, STRAND.

Sole Consignees and Agents for the United Kingdom and British Possessions; and by all respectable Chemists and Vendors of Medicine in Town and Country, at the following prices:—

Half pints 2s. 6d., Pints 4s. 9d.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS

IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE, and instant relief and a rapid cure of ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS,

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIAL

DUTY OFF TEA!

THE Reduction of the Tea-duty, and the easy state of the Tea Market, enable PHILLIPS and COMPANY to sell.

STRONG BLACK TEA	2s. 8d.	3s. 10d.	3s. 6d.	RICH SOUCHONG TEA	2s. 2d.	3s. 4d.	3s. 8d.
BEST ASSAM PEKOE SOUCHONG TEA	2s. 8d.	3s. 10d.	3s. 6d.	of extraordinary quality and strength	4s. 0d.		
STRONG GREEN TEA	2s. 8d.	3s. 10d.	3s. 6d.				
PRIME GUNPOWDER TEA	2s. 8d.	3s. 10d.	3s. 6d.	BEST MOYUNE GUNPOWDER	4s. 8d.		
THE BEST PEARL GUNPOWDER, very choice	5s. 0d.						
GOOD COFFEE	11d.	11½d.	1s.	PRIME COFFEE	1s. 1d.	1s. 2d.	1s. 3d.
THE BEST MOCHA, and				THE BEST WEST INDIA COFFEES	1s. 4d.		

All goods sent carriage free, by our own vans, if within eight miles. TEAS, COFFEES, and SPICES, sent carriage free to any Railway Station or Market-town in England, if to the value of 40s. or upwards.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, •

TEA AND COLONIAL MERCHANTS,

No. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, LONDON.

A General Price Current, containing great advantages in the purchase of TEA, COFFEE, and COLONIAL PRODUCE, sent post free on application. SUGARS ARE SUPPLIED AT MARKET PRICES.

CURE OF STAMMERING, &c.—EDINBURGH.—Mr. A. MELVILLE BELL, F.R.S.S.A., PROFESSOR OF ELOCUTION AND VOCAL PHYSIOLOGY, Author of the "Principles of Speech," the "Elocutionary Manual," "Observations on Speech and Vocal Impediments," &c. &c. —Receives resident or visiting Pupils, in Edinburgh, for the GUARANTEED CURE OF STAMMERING, and all DEFECTS OF SPEECH. Prospectus, with Testimonials and Card of Terms, forwarded on receipt of postage (4 stamps). Address—13, South Charlotte-street, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh.

* Prices of the works mentioned above, which may be ordered of any Bookseller:—No. 1, 6s. 6d.; No. 2, 3s. 6d.; No. 3, Sixpence.

DEAFNESS and NOISES in the EARS.—EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—Just Published, price 7d., by post, Certain Mode of Self-Cure. May partially or extremely deaf person can permanently restore their own hearing. Distressing noises in the Head relieved in Half-an-hour. This book has cured hundreds, living in the most distant part of the world, without absence from home or business. It is published by Dr. HOGHTON, Member of the London Royal College of Surgeons, May 2, 1845, L.A.C., April 30, 1846, Consulting Surgeon to the Institution for the Cure of Deafness, 9, Suffolk-place, Pall-mall.

Sent free to any part, on receipt of letter, enclosing Seven Postage-stamps, A HINT and HELP, for the benefit and protection of deaf persons, a stop to Quackery, extortionate fees, and charges. By this new discovery, totally deaf sufferers are enabled to hear conversation, without any ear-trumpet or instrument, for ever rescuing them from the grasp of the extortionate and dangerous Empiric. It contains startling cures, deaf persons having cured themselves, many instantaneously effected. All letters to be directed to Dr. Houghton 9, Suffolk-place, Pall-mall, London. Patients received any day from 12 till 4. Consultation free.

OLD JACOB TOWNSEND'S AMERICAN SARSAPARILLA.—This is one of the most extraordinary and valuable Medicines in the world. Its superiority over other preparations of like character, made in this country, arises from the mode of manufacture, and the advantage of obtaining and working the root in its green and fresh state. The root, when brought to this country, is dry, rapid, and almost tasteless, its virtues and juices having all evaporated; while it often becomes mouldy, musty, and partially decayed, so that it is quite unfit for use.

ENGLISH TESTIMONY. We give a few of the many communications we have received since we have been in England, from those who have experienced the great benefits of using this celebrated medicine. They must have some weight in convincing the public of its great value.

49, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, Sept. 1, 1851. Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the numerous thanks I have received from various persons who have taken Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, many of whom will be happy to give you testimonials should you require them. I am doubly pleased to be able to speak to the good effects I have seen myself produced by the Sarsaparilla, for I must confess that, although I was not prejudicial, I was rather sceptical as to its virtues, which I would not have believed it possessed, had I not seen it. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, JOHN JAMESON.

FURTHER IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

GREAT CURE OF PILES. 17, Phelps-street, Walworth, Feb. 22, 1853. Gentlemen,—I was afflicted with the blind Piles, and was under medical treatment for three months, but obtained no relief. Hearing of Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla, I obtained some, and, after taking it a short time, the accumulated corrupt matter copiously discharged, and I almost immediately obtained relief. I still continued its use for a time, and not only found relief but a cure, and am now free from pain. I most sincerely recommend it to all who are similarly affected.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, WM. HYDE.

MALE COMPLAINTS.

GREAT CURE OF NEURALGIA. London, June 10 1852. Gentlemen,—My wife has been long afflicted with a nervous complaint, from which she suffered severely. Able physicians and many remedies were tried in vain, but I am happy to inform you that she has entirely recovered by using a few bottles of Old Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. J. R. PATERSON.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, ERUPTIONS, &c. The same may be said of these as in the cure of the severe chronic maladies, the Sarsaparilla and the Ointment will effectually wipe off all disagreeable eruptions, and render the surface clear and beautiful. Ladies troubled with rough, pimply skin, or a gross, masculine surface, will do well to use these Medicines if they wish clear, delicate, and transparent complexions. Nothing can exceed their efficacy in this respect.

CURE OF A DISORDERED STOMACH. Lower Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor-square, July 31, 1851. Gentlemen,—I beg to inform you that I have been using your Medicine, Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, for a complaint in my stomach, from which I suffered a long time, and I am happy to say it has cured me. I shall be happy to answer any letter of inquiry, as I am satisfied your Sarsaparilla is worthy of all the recommendation I can give it. JAMES FORSTER.

SICK HEADACHE—A CASE OF MANY YEARS' STANDING. The following is one of those cases arising from a disordered state of the uterine functions; which affect the whole system, and bring on some of the most distressing sufferings. This lady has suffered more or less for ten years, and is now entirely recovered by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. She says:—

Berkley-square, Jan. 15, 1853. Messrs. Pomeroy and Co.—I have used your Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla for sick headache and general debility, arising from a disordered state of my system, and am happy to inform you that it has completely restored me to former health and strength. I experience a degree of comfort, buoyancy of spirits, and renewed strength, which I have not known for ten years. This great benefit alone induces me to write you an acknowledgment. Disliking my name in full to go before the public, I give my initials only. "Mrs. E. W. T. C."

Half pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s.; Quarts, 7s. 6d.; and Mammoth, 11s.; Six Mammoths sent free for 60s. POMEROY, ANDREWS, AND CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, Warehouse, 373, Strand, London.

DEAFNESS.—Numerous Persons who have suffered from extreme Deafness and Noises in the Ears, and, thought by many to be incurable, are anxious to make known to others the wonderful restoration to perfect hearing under Dr. MANFRED'S treatment, of 72, Regent-street, first door in Air-street, London, where addresses may be had.—Patients received daily.

TO INVALIDS.—COOPER'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF MEDICAL APPARATUS, DRUGS, &c. forwarded free by Post. Superior Brass Pneuma Apparatus, 10s. Pocket Medicine Cases for travelling, 10s. Stopped Bottles in Boxwood cases, from 1s. Medicated Lozenges, 3s. 6d. per lb. Seidlitz Powders, 1s. per Box. Bermuda Arrow Root, 2s. per lb.; with every Medicine of the purest quality only, at a considerable reduction on the usual charges, at WILLIAM T. COOPER'S Dispensing Establishment, 26, Oxford-street, London.

JACKSON'S PATENT PREPARATION for the PRESERVATION OF POTATOES, SEEDS, &c.—This valuable discovery, for which LETTERS PATENT have been obtained, is the successful result of fourteen years' study and experiments in the preservation of vegetable matters. It imparts health and vigor to the Plants and Seeds subjected to its action; and effectually prevents the POTATO DISEASE; the SMUT in WHEAT; MILDEW and ROT; all FUNGAL DISEASES; and the ATTACKS OF INSECTS and VERMIN; and further recommends itself to the FARMER, the PLANTER, and the PUBLIC GENERALLY, by the extreme simplicity of the mode of application. It is sold by all Seedsmen and Chemists, in Packets of One, Two, Three, and Four Pounds each, with Instructions for its use; and parties requiring larger quantities for their own use or for exportation can be supplied on advantageous terms by addressing Mr. JACKSON, the Patentee, 18, Cannon-street, London-bridge; where the article is always on Sale, and the fullest particulars and directions for its use can be obtained.

TEA FOR THE MILLION!—Good Black, Green, or Mixed Tea, 3s. per lb.—The Greatest Luxury in Tea is HIND'S Choice Mixture of the best Black and Green Teas, comprising all the excellencies of the richest and rarest productions of China and Assam, judiciously blended, 4s. per lb. OUCHAIN YOUNG HYSON, HYSON, and PEARL GUNPOWDER, 5s. 4d., 5s., 4s. 8d., 4s. 4d., 4s., 3s. 8d., 3s. 4d., and 3s. per lb. HIGH-SCENTED and RICH-FLAVOURED FLOWERY ASSAM, reduced from 4s. 4d. to 4s. per lb. RICH PEKOE LAPSANG SOUCHONG, such as the East India Company used to bring over, 2s. 8d. per lb. The greatest Luxury in Coffee is our delicious MOUNTAIN PEA-BERRY, quite a treat to Connoisseurs, 1s. 6d. per lb. Choice Mocha Coffee, rich and mellow, of great strength; 1s. 4d. per lb.; very excellent Plantation Ceylon; 1s. per lb. All the above Coffees packed in Tin Canisters, fresh and warm from the Mill.

Extraordinary Fine New-crop SOUCHONG, 4s. 4d. per lb. A 7-lb. Canister carriage-free to all parts of England for 40s.

HIND'S GREAT CENTRAL TEA ESTABLISHMENT, corner of North-street, King's-cross (the third turning from the Great Northern Terminus, City side).

Wholesale Depot for HIND'S CELEBRATED ONE SHILLING PARISH SAUCE. * P. O. Orders to be made payable to ANDREW HIND, at the Office, Battle-bridge.

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CRYSTAL PALACE.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENT COURT.—Mr. W. REA has the honour to announce to the nobility and gentry that he will, next SATURDAY, perform a series of Compositions on the new Repetition Grand Cottage Pianoforte, manufactured and exhibited by Messrs. LEVESQUE, EDMANDES, & Co., of 40, Cheapside. To commence at 4 o'clock.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTRESSES, equal to Horse Hair, and only half the price. Sizes and prices forwarded post free.—T. TRELOAR, Manufacturer, 42, LUDGATE-HILL, London.

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